The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 241 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 9th, 1860, the Performances will commence with the Comic Drama, entitled
THE HUSBAND OF MY HEART.
Duke de Fronsac - Mr. Charles Vincent
...iche - Mr. S. Calhaem
...enie - Mrs. Burkinshaw
...ame Coquillarde - Mrs. Winstanley
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured, Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.
Children under 12 years of age admitted at Second Price to Boxes and Pit only. No Money Returned.

THEATRE ROYAL.—
On SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11th,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRIS,
First time these eight years will be performed the late Douglas Jerrold's Comedy of
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
A Ballet Divertissement.
To conclude with the Farce of
A HOUSE OUT OF WINDOWS.

THEATRE ROYAL.—
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of
ITALIAN OPERAS,
To commence on Monday, February 27th,
Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Allighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allars
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana,
Regisseur;
Signor Gras,
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
The Repertoire will include the following
Verdi,
La Traviata, Il Trovatore,
Donizetta,
Lucrezia Borgia,
La Figlia, del Reggimento,
Aces from La Favorita and I Martiri.
Bellini,
I Puritani, La Sonnambula.
Flowtow,
Marta.
Floravanti,
La Serva Padrona.
Farsa Musicale.
Mozart,
Le Nozze di Figaro, Il Don Giovanni.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9th, 1860.
The list entirely suspended.
Last Night but One of the Pantomime.
Fourth Appearance in Dublin of Mr. CHARLES WEBB.
The performances will commence with, for the first time in Dublin these 20 years (compressed into three acts) Shakspeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
...omio of Ephesus - Mr. H. Webb
...omio of Syracuse - Mr. C. Webb
...driana - Miss Bessie King
...uciana - Miss Minnie Davis
To be followed by the Comic Drama, entitled
MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT!
Captain Augustus Hampton - Mr. G. Vincent
...rotter - Mr. W. Ellerton
...e Grey - Mrs. Parker
...phia ...ly - Mrs. H. Webb
To conclude with the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of ... Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and ... by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
... Mr. H. Wright Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
... Mr. Halford Harlequin, - Mr. James Duff
...Boxes 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second ... at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.
Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

MORNING HARP RECITAL.
Under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who will honour the performance with his presence.
HERR CHARLES OBERTHUR,
Harpist to H.R.H. the Duchess of Nassau, has the honour to announce that he will give a
HARP RECITAL,
On Saturday, the 11th February, 1860, at the Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, commencing at half-past Two o'clock.
HERR OBERTHUR will be kindly assisted by the following artistes:
Miss Julia Cruise,
Miss Ellen Williams,
Mr. Joseph Robinson,
Mr. Richard Smith,
Mr. O'Rorke,
R. P. Stewart Mus. Doc.
Mr. Speidle, Mr. Levey, and Herr Elsner.
Tickets ... Reserved Seats, 5s.; Family Tickets, admitting three, ... Unreserved Seats, 3s.
... at Messrs. Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and all Musicsellers.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.
... and SON respectfully direct attention to the uniformly ... present Stock of PIANOS, which they have ... the Factories of
ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c.
... for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest ...
... assisted by first-rate London Workmen, ... Pianos in the best possible manner, as ...
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
13, WESTLAND-ROW.

... OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
... and under the special patronage of ... Highness the DUCHESS of KENT.
... GRAND FANCY AND FULL-DRESS BALL, in aid of the Funds of the sick and Indigent ... Society, founded A.D. 1790, will take place in ... day, 13th February, 1860.
... Four, including refreshments, £1 10s. 0d.
... 0 10s. 0d.
... the Managing Committee, from One to Four ... Committee Rooms, No 2, Palace-street.
... kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.
... and Three Military Bands will be in attendance.
... Ball Rooms will be thrown open and brilliantly ...
... Supper Room up stairs will be fitted up as the Refreshment ... under the superintendence of Murray and Walsh, ...
... will be placed in the Round-Room ...
... and the Committee will avail themselves ... to remove objectionable characters.
... enable the Managing Committee to complete ... it is requested that parties who purpose ... will provide themselves with Tickets as soon as possible.

... TO IRISH LIGHTHOUSES.
... Corporation will receive Proposals from ... supply 125 Tuns of the best Refined Pale Rapeseed ...
... delivered at the Stores of the Corporation, North-wall, ... well-coopered Casks, not containing more than ... even Tuns of the above quantity to be in Casks ... each.
... of the Casks to be of sound Oak Timber, not ... thickness, hooped with six or more strong iron hoops to be at least two inches and a quarter wide, ... other hoop not less than one inch and a half wide ... effective quantities of Oil to be delivered on or before ... next, and the remaining half on or before the 9th ... of May ...
Three gallons to be sent (sealed) as a sample on making the proposal (both Sample and Tender having corresponding distinguishing marks) to arrive on the same day at this Office, and the price to be stated per Imperial gallon.
Proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 7th day, of March next.
The Proposals must be sealed, post-paid, and endorsed, "Tender for Oil;" security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.
☞ The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, February 6th, 1860.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Limerick.
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
in prizes of
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick,
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the
ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK,
On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860.
Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to £2,00, at £1 each.
N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.
Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred Pounds more than in the one lately drawn in Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, }
DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
CONCERT-ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that there will be a RE-UNION on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at a quarter past EIGHT o'clock.
(By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
Tickets will be issued this day, from four to half-past five o'clock.

MORNING MEETING FOR PRAYER.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.
"If two of you shall agree on earth, as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."—Matt. xviii. 19.
A Meeting for Prayer, that God would bless His own Word, pouring out His Holy Spirit upon the inhabitants of this city, and upon young men in particular, is held in the Rooms of the Association every Friday Morning, at half-past Seven o'clock. Open to all.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street,
8th Feb., 1860.

LECTURE IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
on FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860,
at EIGHT o'clock p.m.,
by the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of London.
Subject—"Self-Conquest."
Tickets of Admission—Price Sixpence—to be had of Mr. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE;
Or, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Half Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society will be held (D. V.) in the ROTUNDO, on THURSDAY Evening, the 23rd instant.
TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free.
The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans.
R. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secretaries.
*** The Tickets to be had at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL BAZAAR.
The Friends of the Adelaide Hospital are requested to take Notice that the BAZAAR will be held in the ROTUNDO during the first Week in March.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic friends, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
The Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., will (God willing) preside.
Subject—"Is there Unity in the Church of Rome?"
DR. MACHALE v. DR. CULLEN!
"That THEY ALL may be ONE."—St. John, xvii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
"... I know of no Catholic power in Europe which has not PRACTICALLY repudiated the idea of any difference between the character of the Pope's temporal rule and that of other sovereigns, or that has recognised the 'integrity' and 'sacredness' of his dominions."—The Pope and the Romagna, by Michael Joseph Barry, Esq., Barrister-at-law, p. 66.
Are all Roman Catholics of one mind on the subject of the Pope's authority?
The Emperor of the French and all enlightened Roman Catholics on the Continent think that it should be confined to the smallest possible bounds.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held, God willing, in the Townsend-avenue Mission-Room, on THIS (THURSDAY) Evening, Feb. 9, at half-past Seven o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the Outpouring of the Holy Ghost—1. Upon the meeting there present. 2. For the enlightenment and conversion of the souls of Roman Catholics. 3. For the quickening of spiritually-dead Protestants. 4. For increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of unbelievers. You are invited to come.
Come, my soul, thy suit prepare,
Jesus loves to answer prayer;
He himself has bid thee pray,
Therefore will not say thee nay.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
OBJECTS:
1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.
2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."
3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.
ORGANISATION:
1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.
2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.
3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.
OPERATIONS:
1. To advocate ... the ... press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.
2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.
3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.
P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK,
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1860.
BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.
TRUSTEES:
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., James's-gate, Chairman.
Alderman Richard Atkinson, J.P., College-green.
Samuel Bewley, Esq., Jun., Dame-street.
Alexander Boyle, Esq., College-green.
William Digges La Touche, Esq., D.L., J.P., Castle-street.
Thomas Pim, Esq., South Great George's-street.
Alderman George Roe, D.L., J.P., Nutley.
MANAGING DIRECTORS:

W. Anderson, Esq.	W. Jameson, Esq.
J. K. Barton, Esq. M.D.	J. A. Kift, Esq.
W. D. Cooke, Esq.	J. Norwood, Esq.
R. Exham, Esq.	J. W. Scott, Esq.
R. J. Greene, Esq.	R. H. Scott, Esq.
T. Greene, Esq.	B. Stoney, Esq.
R. Griffin, Esq.	G. Johnston Stoney, Esq.

Robert H. Scott, Esq., Honorary Secretary.
Mr. E. Macdaud, Assistant Secretary.
This Bank will be opened on Saturday, the 4th of February, 1860.
It will be open on Saturday Evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for Lodgments.
It will be open on Monday Evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for Repayments.
Its object is to offer to the Working Classes opportunities for depositing and withdrawing small sums of money.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(Half-yearly Meeting, 23rd February.)
SHAREHOLDERS' COMMITTEE ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
The Committee meet daily to receive communications from Shareholders, whom they respectfully advise to withhold their proxies in favour of local parties that are seeking for them to the detriment of the Company.
(By order,)
W. F. GREENE, } Hon.
J. HANLY, } Secs.
Commercial Buildings, 4th February, 1860.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President, the Earl of RODEN.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for ONE HUNDRED Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 300 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.
Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of an Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.
The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—To be Let by the Year, or on Lease, a most desirable House, standing on Two Irish Acres. It consists of Dining Parlour, Drawingroom, three Bedchambers, Water Closet, Kitchen, with Range, Servants' Apartments, Pantries, &c., terminated with Coachhouse and Stable. Apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents, Auctioneers, &c.,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

LOWER PEMBROKE-STREET, FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—A Superior HOUSE to be LET, in the most perfect order, and immediate possession could be given. It consists of a splendid Dining Parlour, very fine Drawingroom, five or six Bedchambers, Water-closet, with a good basement storey; Gas-fittings through the House.—Terms moderate.
For further particulars and tickets of admission, apply to BENTLEY and Son, House and Land Agents, Auctioneers and Valuators 110, Grafton-street (opposite the Provost's).

Carriages &c.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department).—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied Stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams, Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Outside Cars, &c.

Money.

☞ MILITARY or other GENTLEMEN can have their Bills promptly discounted, by applying personally, or by letter, at 44, York-Street. Office hours—1 till 4 o'clock.

MONEY ADVANCED.
Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, can be accommodated with Cash, in small amounts and upwards, on Personal or other Security, at a moderate rate of Interest, to be repaid by instalment, as may be agreed on. The amount advanced in full.
All business applications will be negociated, and early attention given.—Address to WILLIAM HYDE, 90, LAMPETER-STREET, London N.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
34 B, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohonner, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square, North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 8, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., L.L.D., 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square, East.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Policies now in course of being issued by this Company secure every advantage derivable from the system of Life Assurance. The conditions have been liberalised in the greatest degree consistent with safety; and Bonuses on Participating Policies are allocated on equitable principles, and have hitherto been of large amount.
Intending Assurers are invited to examine particulars as stated in Prospectus, which may be had *free* on application.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Proposals of the Participation Class, dated on or before 31st January, 1860, entitle the Assured to rank for three full years' Bonus at the next investigation, in January, 1862. The Books will be kept open till the 20th February, to receive such proposals—thereby enabling Immediate Assurers to secure a great advantage. The last Bonus (declared in 1857) was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Risks of almost every description are undertaken at the usual rates. Claims promptly settled.
Solicitors and Agents allowed the usual Commission.
THOMAS MANLY Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Head Office—27, REGENT-STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.
Capital, £100,000.
TRUSTEES.
Henry Peter Fuller, Esq. | Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.
Peter Hood, Esq. | Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
John Fisher, Esq., Eaton-square. | Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., Charles-street, Berkeley-square.
Charles Frere, Esq., Shirley Croydon. | Bonamy Price, Esq., 11, Princess-terrace, Hyde Park, South.
H. P. Fuller, Esq., Piccadilly. | Sir Thomas N. Reeve, Richmond.
John P. Griffin, Esq., Clapham Rise.
Peter Hood, Esq., 15, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-sq.
AUDITORS.
Henry Peach Butler, Esq., Basinghall-street.
John Soper Streeter, Esq., Harpur-street, Bloomsbury.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
H. W. Fuller, M.D., Physician to St. George's Hospital,
13, Manchester-square;
W. H. Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., 51, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.
BANKERS.
The Commercial Bank of London, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
SOLICITOR.
W. W. Fisher, Esq., 3, King-street, Cheapside.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c.
MANAGER.
F. Ferguson Camroux, Esq.
The Directors of this Society have hitherto confined their business to England, but from the increasing prosperity of Ireland they have been induced to extend it to this country.
The business of the Society embraces:—
Assurance upon one life, with or without profits.
Assurances on joint lives and survivorships.
The payment of a certain sum to the assured, should he live to a given age, or, in case of dying before that age, then to his representatives.
Immediate Annuities, and Annuities to commence at a fixed age.
Endowments for children, payable on their arriving at a given age.
Endowments for Expected Families, upon a new principle, enabling persons with settled property to provide for younger children.
Credit given for Half the Annual Premiums for the first Five Years, so long as Interest at five per cent. be paid thereon.
Three-fourths of the Profits divided among the Assured; and those Assured for £500 and upwards, on the Profit Scale, who have paid Five Years' Premiums, may attend and vote at all General Meetings.
Medical Practitioners remunerated by the Society in all cases where reference is made to them.
Policies purchased after Five Years' Premiums have been paid thereon.
No charge for Policy Stamps or other Entrance Fees.
Loans on approved real and personal Security, in connexion with Life Assurance.
IRISH DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
Cathcart Lees, M.D., M.B.T.C.D., Physician to Meath Hospital, 17, Fitzwilliam-street Lower, Dublin;
Richard G. H. Butcher, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to Mercer's Hospital, 19, Fitzwilliam-street Lower, Dublin.
CHIEF AGENT FOR IRELAND.
JOHN PORTER,
Government Stockbroker, 40 Dame-street, Dublin.

Medical.

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE.
DOCTOR COLLISSON, who devotes his attention especially to this Disease, TREATS PATIENTS SO AFFLICTED. The efficacy of the remedy is no novelty, based on mere assertion. It has been published in the daily press for fourteen years past, with numerous stated deliverances wholly unparalleled. Year after year there are testimonials of perfect restoration from the dreadful malady, unattended by even one return of the disease from the day of commencement with the remedy up to the present time. In short, such abundant and authentic proofs of its power (under God) as may enable any inquirer, without previous expense, to decide on the expediency of embracing it. Application personally, or by letter (enclosing stamp for reply), to Doctor Collisson, Thornberry House, Kilgobbin, County Dublin; or 34, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. All correspondence strictly private.

EPILEPSY, or the FALLING SICKNESS, at every age, and in both sexes curable.
A Gentleman has in his possession a Prescription which has effectually cured this fearful malady in numerous cases, and in a member of his own family who had been afflicted for upwards of thirty years. Feeling desirous to assist other sufferers, he will send a copy of same free, on receipt of a stamped envelope. Direct to "Amicus," Irish Times Office.

TOOTH-ACHE, FACE-ACHE, RHEUMATISM SUFFERERS are invited to try ERSON'S REMEDIES.
THOUSANDS have found Relief, and cheerfully testify the Fact.
Sold in bottles, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, only by
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
Medical Chemist and Dentist,
DRUG HALL, 39 HENRY-STREET.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
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ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION.
FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes.
FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders.
56, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS
Thirty per cent under cost,
AT 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
H. SMITH and Co. respectfully announce that they are now selling, without reserve, the entire of their present large and valuable stock, comprising every article suited for every grade of mourning. Families requiring large supplies of Mourning can effect an immense saving during this Sale.
WIDOWS' MANTLES, 27s 6d to 4 Guineas,
WIDOWS' CLOAKS, 37s 6d to 4 do
WIDOWS' BONNET, and VEILS, 15s 6d to 27s 6d.
GALWAY MANTLES reduced one-half.
FRENCH MERINOES from 1s 11d.
PARAMATTAS from 1s 10d.
HENRIETTAS from 2s ...
Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, &c., at an immense reduction.
H. SMITH AND CO.,
11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

THE QUANTITIES OF
ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS
AT
TEN SHILLINGS and THREE PENCE per pair,
AND OF
SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
AT
ELEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per pair,
that we are disposing of,
Is a pretty good proof that
THEY ARE FIRST-RATE VALUE.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

IT IS THE PRACTICE IN THE TRADE to charge 10s. in the Suit extra for Ordered Goods.—WE MAKE NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE, as we can get them up quite as cheaply. Our Staff is so large that we supply Orders at the shortest possible notice.
WEBB AND COMPANY,
WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

THE BALMORAL CAPE,
20s.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

THE CUIRASS SHIRT.
SIX FOR 20s.
R. HUNT AND CO.,
MAKERS,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
22, FLEET-STREET.

THE Question has been asked "Why M'Mahon and Co. are enabled to Sell Shirts, Drawers, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, &c., so amazingly cheap?" The answer is very plain, "Because they know their business, and do it themselves, without having to pay a numerous staff of assistants, and because they live at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, where rent and taxes are not one-fourth as high as in more leading and fashionable streets. The public should bear in mind that it is from large profits only that high rents and other heavy expenses can be met by traders, and that where expenses are small profits can be reduced in proportion.
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET is near to Carlisle Bridge, in the most central part of the City, and those who desire to be well served without paying a high price for fashion, are respectfully invited to give a ca...

DUBLIN, 9, LEINSTER-STREET (MERRION-SQUARE).

THE APPROACHING BALLS AND EVENING PARTIES.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
Court Milliner, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Ball and Court Costume.

Making Dress ..	4s. 0d.	Making Pardessus ..	4s. 0d.
Making Evening Dress ..	5s. 0d.	Making Berthe ..	2s. 6d.
Making Court Dress ..	6s. 6d.	Making Coiffure ..	2s. 6d.
Making Evening Cloak ..	3s. 6d.	Making Cap ..	1s. 0d.
Making Quilted do. ..	5s. 0d.		

No Extras Charged.
Some great Novelties This Day received.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS.
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of having Ornaments of Jewellery made or altered to any particular design, that he will execute their orders in a very superior style of workmanship, and at moderate charges.
C. R. also manufactures articles of Hair Jewellery to order, as Bracelets, Pins, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c.
12, NASSAU-STREET, corner of South Frederick-street.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed. Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
48, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29, NASSAU-STREET,
Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

LONDON DINING HOUSE,
44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.
At the LONDON DINING ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, where you can get the best value to be had in Dublin. Large Luncheon of Roast Beef or Roast Mutton, with choice of Vegetables, for 7d. Dessert of Apple Pie, Apple Pudding, or Rice Pudding, 2d. extra. Other articles good and moderate-priced in proportion.
Dinners, Lunches, from 2 to 7 o'clock—Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Ham, and with choice of Vegetables; Dinner, 10d.; Lunch (large), 6d. Pastry or Pudding, 2d. extra.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—FEBRUARY 8.

The Money Market does not present any new aspect to-day. The demand of Gold from the Bank has partially subsided, and only a small parcel was taken out yesterday; but this may have been owing to the arrival, a few days since, of £150,000 in specie, per the Donald M'Kay, all of which has been taken up for the Continent. As we stated in our weekly report, the supplies of specie from Australia may be short for some time. Still it is known that there is specie valued at £400,000 on its way hither, the principal portion being nearly due. Although the demand for discounts has slackened, full rates are demanded, and money has been taken on call at £4 per cent.

English Funds opened lower this morning, but were quoted for the March account at a difference of 3s. 9d. higher, showing a fair speculative demand; they subsequently became slightly better, but have again receded at the close, owing to the movements of the French army in Italy, and the policy of the French Emperor in Turkey.

In this market there was a very good stock business done, and Funds may be said to have closed steady. In the Share Market the tone was good for Railways, but quotations do not show business to any extent; nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank Stock was done at a slightly reduced price, but steady; National Banks were done at the previous quotations, but rather sellers; Royals found buyers at 23.

All Steam Shares were offered to-day, but quotations appear lower for Dundalks only.

Mining Shares were also dull. Barravore and Carysforts offered, as were also General Mines, at the quotation £4½, but buyers at £4; Wicklow Coppers offered at the previous quotation.

In Miscellaneous Shares, Gas were steady; Grand Canals steady; Patriotic Insurance buyers; National Insurance offered.

There was very little change in Railway Shares since yesterday; Ballymenas, Droghedas, Killarney Junctions, and Midlands were offered; there were buyers of Bandons, Wicklows, and Great Southerns at the price, but sellers of the latter at 113; Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Limericks were steady at the quotations.

The London produce markets to-day were very quiet and not much doing; for corn there was a fair, steady demand, though not an active one.

The "Enterprise," of Dublin, Captain Cullen, has cleared out for Trinidad. She carries a miscellaneous cargo, consisting of tallow, hay, butter, bricks, porter, oats, lime, staves, &., &.

We observe a very sensible letter from a "Dissatisfied" Shareholder in the Great Southern and Western Co. We shall take up his remarks in our weekly report.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRPAH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 8.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols, Money,	...	...	94⅛ ¼
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ⅛
New Threes,	...	...	94[illegible]
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94 ⅛ ¼
Account,	...	...	94¼ ⅛
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account	...	...	94 ⅛
New Threes	...	...	94⅛ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼
Account,	...	...	94⅛
New Threes,	...	...	94⅛
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols, Money	...	...	94⅛ ¼
" Account,	...	...	94⅛ ⅛
New Threes,	...	...	94 ⅛ ⅜

☞ NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 26 3; Caledonians, 93 ⅛; Eastern Counties, 56 ¼; Great Northern, 107 ⅛ ¼; Great Northern A, 97-6⅞; Grand Trunks, 36-5 ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106⅞ ¼; Great Westerns, 66 ⅛ ⅜ ¼; London and North Western, 98 ⅛; Leeds and Northern, 48 ⅜; South Eastern, 84⅞ ⅞; Midland Stock, 110. Consols have again opened heavy at a decline of ⅛ upon the closing quotations of yesterday, being now 94⅛ to ¼; and for the March account 94⅜ ½. Indian steady at 102¾ 3½. Shares very inactive but firm in tone, and in one or two instances prices advanced. Dover in demand. Grand Trunks of Canada weak. Canadian steady. French idle and unchanged. Lombardos 100 ½ ¾ premium.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds remain flat, pending the production of the Budget. Prices have sustained scarcely any alteration. British Railway Stocks better. Very little business doing.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and E. Junction 6¼ ⅛; Caledonians, 93⅜ ⅜; Chester and Holyhead, 50½ to 51½; Eastern Counties, 56⅜ ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 81; Great Northern, 107¼ ⅜; Great Northern A, 96½ 7; Great Western, 86¼ 87; Western of Canada, 12½ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 84 ½; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100 100½; London and North Western, 98 98⅜ ⅞; London and South Western, 95½ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37⅞ 38½; Midland, 109⅞ 110; North British, 61 to 61½; South Eastern, 74⅜ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95 95½; York and North Midland, 78⅞ 79; Turkish, 78½ to 79. Consols have been very inactive all day, without any alteration worthy of notice, closing 94⅜ ⅛ for March account, and 94⅜ ¼ for money. In shares there has been a very unimportant amount of business, and with a few exceptions prices the same as yesterday. Canadians steady. Rentes done at 67.60.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Daily News' City Article.*)
Tuesday Evening.

The funds were decidedly weaker to-day, and closed at all of ⅛ per cent. The postponement of a threatened opposition to the Budget, contributed to dullness of market. The smallness of the prospect supply of bullion attracts attention while bullion is still wanted here though less inquiry for Continent, and India. Discount market remains in an unsettled state owing to the uncertainty which prevails respecting its future course. Most of the bill brokers and other establishments are desirous at present to do as little business as possible. They consequently only entertain pressing applications from regular customers. The amount of gold [illegible] from the bank to-day for exportation was £8,000; [illegible] the £148,000, by the Donald M'Kay, was taken [illegible] the demand was not active.

([illegible] City Article.)
Tuesday Evening.

[illegible]

...increased firmness, from the fact that there is no prospect of an early diminution of the supply of Indian rupee securities. An impression is gaining ground, that the Bank of England may, before long, find it necessary to advance their rate of discount. The applications to-day were numerous, and in the discount market brokers are readily offering 4 per cent. for money at call. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a general advance, especially in Paris and Amsterdam rates.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94
Ditto for Account, 8th February, ...		...	94 94⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93⅞ ⅞
STEAM.			
City of Dublin, £100 paid	...	...	91
Dublin and Liverpool Steam ship Building Company paid in full	...	...	51
Dundalk limited	...	...	11½
MINES.			
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...			4½
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	239½ ⅞
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	..	68⅛
Royal	...	...	23
RAILWAYS.			
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	...	...	15
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid,		...	5⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen, account ...		...	14⅛
Great Southern and Western Stock,		...	112⅞
Waterford and Limerick,	...	...	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent., perpetual,		...	—
Ditto 6 per cent. perpetual	...	...	4⅛
Dublin and Drogheda, 5 per cent. redeemable		...	26⅛
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	...	...	10⅛
Ditto, Class B	...	...	10

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94⅛	94⅛ 94	94	49¼	94⅛ ⅜	94⅜
Ditto for account......	94⅜	94⅜	94 94⅜	94¼		94⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced......						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	94⅛ 94	93⅞	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞ ⅞ ⅞	94⅛ ⅛	94⅜ ⅛
Ditto for account......	94⅛ 94	93⅞			94⅜ ⅛	93⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock..............						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m. and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 4, amounted to 52,320 copies, making an average of 8,720 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Husband of my Heart;" to conclude with the Pantomime "I'm King of the Castle, or Harlequin Prince Diamond and the Princess Brighteyes."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Comedy of Errors;" "Meet Me by Moonlight;" to conclude with the Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon, or Daniel O'Rourke, and the Eagle.

WANTED—Active Agents for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland.
Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
72, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

BLACK SILKS,
GLACES, DUCAPES, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
RADZAMEERS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit particular attention to the large Stock of the above Goods they have received in anticipation of their regular Spring supply.
These Goods are particularly deserving attention, as they are enabled to sell them at last year's prices, having entered into arrangements for them last Autumn, during the depression in the French and Italian Markets, and a large advance having since taken place in all kinds of Silk Goods.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY are respectfully informed that a magnificent assortment of First-class TROUSERINGS are now on view, being the most choice Patterns of the best Manufacturers in Europe.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Clothiers by Special Appointment to
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
And Robe Makers to the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 9.

IT is no secret that Lord Derby can oust the Palmerston Cabinet on any day he pleases. The majority which compelled Lord Derby to resign, on a most factious motion, was exactly 13. Gradually, by the wholesome purgation of Election Committees, and by fresh elections, that majority has become small by degrees and beautifully less. Dividing the House into two great parties, the supporters of the [illegible] and their opponents, the actual [illegible] is at the present moment on the side of the latter. But, besides, we have to note the secession of some twenty Irish members from the side of the Ministry. They were never zealous supporters of Lord Derby. They recognised the fairness, and even the generosity, of his policy, but they expected more from a Whig-Radical Government, and, therefore, united with Lord Palmerston against him. They must be deducted from the side of the present Cabinet, even though they may not be classed as supporters of Lord Derby. These facts have their effect. The journals which support the present Cabinet have expressed their undisguised alarm. The *Saturday Review*, in an incoherent article which it is surprising to find reprinted in a contemporary still professing to be Conservative, shrieks out, "Coalition!" "unholy coalition!"—the coalition being an imaginary compact between the Papal party and the Conservatives. We thought Lord Derby had for ever crushed this imputation. No one yet has had the hardihood to doubt the honour of a Stanley, or to question his veracity. When he repudiates any such compact, we can attribute the cry of the *Saturday Review* only to its alarm, and a desire to conceal the real source of it.

Yet, is it not natural that many of the Irish members would support Lord Derby, on particular questions, without the necessity of a compact? Need we attribute evil motives to every one who is opposed to us? Cannot we justly think that the non-interfering policy of Lord Derby is more satisfactory to them than the obtrusive interference of Lord Palmerston, or the untimely declarations of Lord John Russell? Such a compact as the *Saturday Review* speaks of is simply impossible. On a division, indeed, a moiety of the Irish members will vote with Lord Derby, but that does not prove either that they have offered him terms, or that he has accepted them.

But the *Saturday Review* is not alone in its expression of alarm. The *Daily News* and the *Morning Star* mutter not only warnings, but threats, should the Conservative party venture to oppose the treaty with France! What is the meaning of this? A treaty has been ratified, the terms of which we know from a foreign source. The more that treaty is examined, the more disastrous and degrading it appears to be to England. We are to make every concession possible at once—we are to injure our home and colonial interests by the admission of French wines—we are to furnish France with every material for war and manufactures—we are to sacrifice four millions of revenue to wheedle France into peace—and we are to make up that loss, and other losses, by the infliction of an income-tax. Yet we must not speak a word of complaint! We must submit to all as to death or fate. The great Conservative party must not dare to whisper a word of opposition—"through fear of a rupture with France." There lies the secret. If we do not assent to this treaty, France will be offended, and possibly hostile. This is a new argument to be used in an English journal, while advocating commercial arrangements. Was it to enforce the ratification of this treaty that Louis Napoleon has employed all his arsenals and dockyards? and is the treaty to be thrust upon us, whether we will or no, by the point of the bayonet? What interest at home is benefited by this treaty, which, on pain of war, we are forbidden to oppose? Coal is very necessary for a nation whose steamships outnumber ours; therefore, our coal merchants will, to some degree, be benefited. Machinery is very useful to a people who have made preparations, at a not distant day, to beat us from the market; therefore, our machinists will be somewhat benefited. The wealthy, too, may luxuriate in an extra entertainment, now that French wines may be admitted. But the interest which derives the greatest benefit from this treaty is that of the cotton manufacture. For some years their twists and coarse fabrics will find entrance into France, until the French learn to manufacture them more cheaply. That interest, above all others, has been consulted in the case, and for a valid reason. The cotton and manufacturing class command 91 votes in the House of Commons, and, in the face of the threatened defection of the Irish members, it was necessary to propitiate them at any cost to the general public.

If we are to trust those who ought to know, the loss to the revenue is to be made up by the imposition of an exorbitant income-tax. In other words, the clerk, the trader, the professional, and the gentry, are with one hand to bribe France, and with the other to pay whatever profit the millowner may exact. This is the treaty we must not speak of, through fear of a rupture with France. We value the French alliance as much as any, but alliance must not mean base subserviency. You never can buy off an enemy; by concessions you only furnish him with means of mischief. All history tells this truth, from the Roman era to the present hour. What happened within the last fortnight? No sooner was this treaty agreed upon, and the Emperor had gained one concession, than he demanded another. France is misshapen on the side of Savoy, so his organs preach up annexation, and sixty thousand men are to be sent to Tuscany, if Victor Emmanuel will not yield. What is the position of the English Cabinet? In July last they remonstrated with Count Walewski, but now they are compelled to say that, "if the Emperor wills to have it, he "must." No English Ministry ever stood in so disgraceful a position as the present in respect to this question of Savoy alone; utterly helpless, incapable of resistance, bound hand and foot by a selfish interest on the one hand, and by a ruinous treaty on the other, they are compelled to assent, mutteringly indeed, but feebly, against a usurpation which they dare not resist.

No cries of "Coalition," no threats of a rupture with France, will deter Lord Derby from analysing this treaty, and, if need be, ejecting the Ministry who framed it. It would be desirable to suffer the Cabinet to humiliate itself still further, if that be possible; but it is a serious question whether the country shall be humiliated with them, governed as it is like a province of France.

IT is a legal maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse for the breach of it. If, then, every member of the enlightened British public must make himself acquainted with all the laws which are to govern his conduct, it is but just that those laws should be as terse and simple as possible. This principle applies especially to the criminal law, which deals with men's lives and liberties. But, when our readers are informed that the criminal code of this country is scattered over several hundred statutes, running back to the reign of Edward the First, it will be obvious to them that neither terseness nor simplicity are its characteristics. In fact, the criminal law of this country is like an Irish beggarman's coat—of no shape, and composed of a thousand colours and materials—a patch having been introduced wherever there happened to be a rent, for the purpose of stopping the hole, but without the least regard to its harmonising, either in colour or texture, with the rest of the garment. This patching has gone on for ages, until it has become difficult to say whether the utility of our legal garment is not outweighed by its cumbrousness.

A codification of the criminal law has long been considered a necessity, and thousands of pounds, and the labours of many emiment men have been spent on the subject, without any practical result beyond a very elaborate report from the "Criminal "Law Commissioners," recommending a number of important changes, but reducing nothing to palpable form. Under these circumstances, the Government of Lord Derby undertook the task of consolidating and amending the Criminal Statute Law of England and Ireland; and Mr. Whiteside, last session, prepared and introduced to the House of Commons a number of bills, the most important of a series which was to repeal all existing statutes, and comprise the entire statutory criminal law of both countries in ten or twelve short Acts, capable of being contained in a volume of about 100 pages.

If this were well and carefully accomplished, it would be impossible to overrate its importance, and we now have the testimony of the Chancellor of England to the manner in which it has been done. In introducing "The Criminal Law Consolidation Acts" to the House of Lords, Lord Campbell, after a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Whiteside, stated that as he himself had no part in their preparation, he could strongly recommend the bills of the late Government, and that the present Government would adopt and present them to both Houses. There can be no stronger evidence than this of the care and accuracy with which these measures were prepared, and that they were not got up for the mere purpose of catching popularity by a show of reform. Mr. Whiteside's brilliant powers might well have tempted him to more showy, though less useful, efforts; but, brilliant and eloquent as were the members of the late Government, their best attribute was their industry in the introduction of real, practical reforms. A more important measure than this, which assimilates the criminal law of England and Ireland, removes the dust and barbarism of centuries from the statute-book, and couches the rules of men's conduct in plain, intelligible language, cannot well be conceived. The subject is too large for minute criticism in the columns of a newspaper, but we may say that, whilst the established principles of the criminal law are carefully adhered to, numerous inconsistencies in the letter of it are got rid of. Metaphysical subtleties, more suited for the amusement of schoolmen than for application to the concerns of life and death, are cleared away from the law of treason and murder. A uniform procedure is established for both countries; and, whilst a convenient division into the various headings under which the different branches of the criminal law naturally range themselves is effected, a unity of design is preserved in the whole. What modifications these bills may receive in Parliament we cannot anticipate; but we feel that, executed as they are by members of the Irish Bar, we may congratulate our countrymen on the accomplishment by them of a task so difficult and useful, demanding great research, accurate thought, and comprehensive design.

The *Times* on the Policy of the Emperor of the French towards Sardinia:

To a cold, unsympathising audience Lord Normanby last night unfolded his griefs upon the present condition of Italy. Under the mask of advocating a cause to which all the Peers around him were favourable, he gave currency to certain Austrian sympathies in which no one concurred. To Lord Normanby it is pain and misery that Italy has ceased to be merely a geographical expression, and that Austria has ceased to be a dominating Italian Power. This veteran diplomatist, who so recently boasted that he was independent of both parties of the State, but who has, during a somewhat extended career, held better places, and has been supported by a self-sacrificing party zeal through worse blunders than any other public man of his day, is now the only English mourner over the prostrate banner of the House of Hapsburg. It is not of great consequence how loudly or how lengthily he may pour out his regrets, or how carefully he may detail the stories which reach him of the discontent of the Italian people with the revolution they have accomplished. When he tells us that there is a feeling of discontent against Sardinia prevalent in Savoy, we are tempted to think that he is making an admission which cannot be fairly made, and which is extorted rather by a hatred of Sardinia than by his own candour. When he tells us that Milan is in a most alarming state, that the Piedmontese officers are as much hated by the men and snubbed by the ladies as the Austrians were under the former *regime*, we simply conclude that we are listening to a speaker whose convictions are coloured by his Austrian prejudices, and that Lord Normanby is not in his natural position when he stands up in the British House of Peers as the self-constituted champion of Italian unity.

But, although we repudiate Lord Normanby's assumption to make admissions for the Sardinians, or to bind the Italians by the descriptions he is pleased to give of their desires and their discontents, there can be no doubt that he had the entire House with him when he deprecated the execution of the design now entertained by our French allies to remove their neighbours' landmarks. Of course, we all know what has in all time happened to States which call in powerful allies to fight their battles for them. But all our statesmen who had anything to do with Napoleon III., or who had been in correspondence or conversation with him, were so thoroughly convinced that his aim was nothing but glory for himself, safety for his friend Victor Emmanuel, and liberty for Italy, that it was hard to believe he could be like those vulgar Saxons who came in as allies and remained as conquerors. His mission was to conquer fine sentiments, and not square miles of territory. His fame was to be of the old knight-errant kind. Magenta and Solferino were but gentle passages of arms, and when he tore away Lombardy, and cast it to his friend, it was a free brotherly gift in the true spirit of ancient chivalry. Everybody believed—or rather, we should say, affected to believe—in this romantic view of these transactions. Lord Cowley put it into a despatch, several other statesmen set it forth in speeches, and Lord Granville last night repeated the dying cadence of the strain. It is very hard to have to think or to suspect that, after all, these very heroic sentiments covered only a very commonplace bargain; that the Emperor of the French, when he was telling us of his sympathies for Italy, meant no more than that he wished to buy a piece of Sardinian territory, and was determined to rob Austria of the means wherewith to pay for it. Innocent, confiding people, as we English all are, we must constantly go through life exclaiming, "Another illusion vanished!" When Napoleon III. told us that he was going to war for an idea we all took it for granted that his idea was something historically grand; we never guessed that the cause of all this upheaving of kingdoms was to add a couple of new frontier provinces to France. But conviction comes even to us at last. When Lord Normanby points to those symptoms which Europe has now so well learnt to interpret, we all agree to him. All the old plot and progress of the Napoleonic drama is commenced. There is the distant rumour, then the more distinct suggestion, then the opening of the hundred voices of the Paris press; then M. Grandguillot puts forth his ambiguous and oracular phrases, which, like a schoolboy's nonsense verses, convey no other meaning than that he has been ordered to write something which should mean nothing. We have got thus far, and by the aid of former precedents we can guess with considerable confidence what is to follow. Just as the Milanese had grievances, so the Savoyards are now found to have grievances. These unhappy people, whose only vocation we had believed to be to persecute Londoners with hurdygurdies and white mice, have, it seems been drawn from their mountain to take part in a war in the plains. The interests of humanity require that this gross wrong should be remedied, and it is now proposed to extend to them the privileges and the advantages of Frenchmen, who are also drawn from their plains to take part in wars in Africa and China. How M. Grandguillot's "logic" will develope itself cannot quite be forseen, for his "logic of facts" is like no other process of ratiocination. Yet, in spite of this indistinctness, we can very firmly believe that, through some mood and figure, he will arrive some day at a conclusion, and that this conclusion will be, as M. Grandguillot intimates, one of facts and not of words; it will place a strong garrison of French soldiers in Chambery and Nice, and securethe passes of the Alps.

Lord Granville had last night little more to say than to review the progress of this new idea, to trace it through its preliminary phases of indignant denials and friendly assurances that it did not exist, and to show how at its present stage, although nearly full formed, it is not quite ready for hatching. The last bulletin from Paris is, that, "*at present* there is no question of the annexation of Savoy," but there is the ominous addition that—"in the event of Sardinia, with the addition of Lombardy and other provinces, becoming a powerful Italian State, France will consider what conditions she should attach to her sanction of such an arrangement." Surely, this is enough? We may close all speculation as to what the intention of the French Emperor is. The only consideration now left is what the conduct of England should be. Lord Granville thinks the right course is to remind Napoleon III. of those "noble words" spoken by him to the Italian people at Milan; to show him how inconsistent with all his beautiful promises about "the public opinion of Europe," "non-aggrandisement of France," "moral influence," and "barren conquests," this annexation would be. Lord Granville and his colleagues would draw him back to the right path, by showing him the respectability and safety of quiet and peaceful conduct, and the bad name he will get in Europe if he does this evil thing. By all means let this be done. But nobody, we suppose, reckons much upon the result of such an appeal. We have read many a tale wherein the too confiding seamstress has with tenacious memory repeated to her Lovelace all the promises and vows of an earlier period; but we never heard that much success attended the practice. It may, perhaps, be some consolation to the lovers of abstract justice to know that the Emperor will have to read and answer some very long diplomatic notes, and will be punished by the necessity of reconsidering some of his old speeches, which he might have hoped had long since served their only purpose. But Lord Granville himself does not promise any great result from this friendly expostulation. Lord Grey is equally unhopeful. But neither of these Peers, nor any one of those who took part in the debate, proposes that we should go beyond a verbal opposition. Even Lord Derby could counsel no stronger course than that Piedmont should oppose a passive resistance to her too powerful ally. This is, no doubt, the common-sense view of this question. The Emperor of the French must in this matter choose between his character as a great Sovereign and a small territorial advantage. If he will seize upon Savoy and Nice, he must; it is a mean thing to do, but it is not worth while to make it the cause of an European war.

The *Daily News* on the Opposition to the Commercial Treaty.

The main provisions of the new Commercial Treaty having been no secret for some time past, it is not surprising that a general outline of its contents should have transpired before the adjourned day of its official exposition. And, having transpired, it was equally certain to provoke premature discussion. There can be no doubt, however, that this is a practical inconvenience, and the unavoidable delay of Mr. Gladstone's statement is so far unfortunate. It is impossible fairly to discuss the details and bearings of such an important measure from the meagre outline of its general provisions we published yesterday. Some of them, such as the rights which the English Government reserves, cannot be understood even without some more explicit statement of their meaning. Lord John Russell's reference to the subject in the House of Commons last night is thus perfectly just. While allowing that the published outline is in the main correct, he at the same time added that in his opinion the Treaty "could not be understood unless submitted to the House as a whole." Many of the points of the Treaty are of course perfectly intelligible at once, but it is impossible to say how, as a whole, it will affect our own fiscal and economical prospects until it is exhibited in connection with the forthcoming Budget, whose special arrangements it will, of course, so largely influence. There are many, however, not only prepared, but eager to pronounce an absolute verdict in the absence of the necessary evidence. That the proposed changes should be diligently canvassed in the city, and in the great centres of manufacturing industry, amongst the classes more directly interested in their provisions, is perfectly natural. But it is not in the commercial and manufacturing districts that the greatest excitement is manifested. Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool can afford to wait till Friday for the exposition of the new Treaty. But the ardent free traders on the Opposition benches are not equally patient. It is almost impossible to restrain the impetuosity of their excessive liberalism. Having hunted Sir Robert Peel to the death, derided his free-trade principles and policy, and persecuted his consistent followers, they have, of course, the finest nose in the world for an economical heresy. Already they scent a Protectionist taint in the new Treaty, and more than suspect Messrs. Cobden and Bright of reactionary and Conservative leanings. And their righteous soul being vexed with such painful surmises, these champions of "unrestricted competition" rise night after night in both Houses to urge the immediate production of the obnoxious instrument.

We do not think this disinterested anxiety on the part of the Opposition is shared to any considerable extent by the public at large. Every one is, of course, desirous of knowing accurately the details of the Treaty, but those most interested in its provisions are quite willing to wait three days for the official statement. In the matter of commercial reform the public are indeed quite as much disposed to trust Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone as Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. They do not believe that the member for Rochdale is likely to betray the cause to which he has devoted his life, or that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the statesman to inaugurate a reactionary fiscal policy. The details of the Treaty, so far as they are known, justify this confidence. It removes injurious restrictions on our trade and commerce, abolishes protectionist duties at war with our established policy, and opens up a new and wide field for the development of our industrial and manufacturing enterprise. The market opened by these increased facilities for the exchange of commodities cannot fail to give a powerful stimulus to the great branches of our trade, commerce, and manufactures. This is not denied by these ambiguous critics who seem disposed to carp at the Treaty and create beforehand a prejudice against it. They allow that the proposed changes are good in themselves. They suggest that Parliament and the people would in all probability cheerfully accept them on their own merit. Had the proposal simply relaxed the restrictions on our own commerce, all would be well. It is the prospect of getting anything in return for these concessions that appears to be so obnoxious. "Had France given us nothing, and been asked to give nothing," it is suggested that the House of Commons would have looked kindly on the proposal, and "not have stood out for a return." The logic of this reasoning we do not profess to understand. Why a proposal good in itself—good for England—should become evil simply because it is at the same time made the instrument of doing good to a neighbouring and friendly nation, we cannot in the least comprehend. If free trade is good for this country, surely it is good for France also; and if, in carrying out our own policy, we can at the same time make it the means of introducing a new and better system into the commercial policy of France so much the better. This is exactly what the proposed Treaty will accomplish. It will break up the prohibitory system, and soften the "rabid Protectionists" who have hitherto opposed an effectual bar to the development of French industry. The "starved commerce," stationary manufactures, and crippled enterprise of the Empire will revive under the new influence imparted by the commencement of a better system. The Treaty proposes to do for France just what Mr. Huskisson's reforms did for this country thirty-five years ago. In a word, it inaugurates a new commercial policy the same in spirit and purpose as our own. Strangely enough, however, this is made the chief, if not the only ground of objection against it. Had we allowed France to follow her own course, "to cripple her industry and weight her enterprise with heavy duties on the great necessaries of manufacture," there would have been little or no just ground of complaint. But we have got "a return;" our coal and iron, our machinery and hardware, are to enter at a reduced rate of duty, and this offends the delicate sensibility of our fastidious commercial critics and moralists.

To enforce these views, the return in question is stigmatised as "a bargain," and as "reciprocity." But this is simply an ignorant or wilful abuse of language. There is in reality no bargain in the matter. Reciprocity, in any strict or literal meaning of the term, is out of the question. There is no attempt at any exchange of equivalents. We do not profess or pretend for a moment to adopt a policy injurious to ourselves for the sake of some real or supposed advantages to be obtained in return. We are carrying out a well-established system in concert with an ally desirous of inaugurating a similar policy. The expression of such a wish, and the proposal to act in concert, make the moment favourable for carrying out reductions of duty long since resolved on, and which, sooner or later would have happened in the natural course of events. Judged of by any principles of mere bargain and reciprocity, no doubt the Treaty may prove unsatisfactory enough on either side of the Channel. The French Protectionists, for example, bitterly complain that they are sacrificed to English interests, just as a few amongst ourselves are disposed to complain that English interests are sacrificed to the commercial exigencies of France. Both complaints are alike groundless, as they proceed on a radically false assumption as to the nature of the Treaty. The form of a treaty is adopted, as Lord Palmerston explained, not through any notion of reciprocity, but simply to facilitate the carrying out of its provisions across the Channel.

While the objections to the form of the Treaty are utterly groundless, those urged against its substance have at first sight more weight. It is said that we are needlessly giving up a large indirect revenue, derived from luxuries, which must be replaced by direct taxation. But if the duties which it is proposed to repeal are so heavy as to check trade and diminish the sources of wages and profit, we have no reason to regret a policy which substitutes moderate duties capable of producing a yearly expanding revenue for those which at present strike at the very springs of our prosperity. The Treaty, therefore, so far as it bears upon the industrial classes, will directly tend to improve their prospects, by affording a wider field for their activity. But we need scarcely anticipate its bearing in this direction, as it will be fully expounded and vindicated by the statesman who has always shown himself anxious to relieve industry in every possible way.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—A bill to make better provision for the relief of prisoners in contempt of the Court of Chancery and pauper defendants, and for the more efficient despatch of business in that court (presented by the Lord Chancellor), has been printed. Its chief provisions enact that the Queen's Prison shall be visited quarterly, and that prisoners and other persons may be examined on oath. Where a prisoner is an idiot or lunatic, the Lord Chancellor is empowered to appoint a guardian to put in the answer of such prisoner, and may discharge him or her from custody. The solicitor to Suitor's Fund may be appointed solicitor to pauper defendants.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 7.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent gave a juvenile party last night, at Frogmore, at which her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort were present, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice.

The Queen and Prince were attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Lucy Kerr, the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Lord Rivers, Major-General Sir H. Bentinck, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros.

The Duchess of Kent, with Princess Leiningen, received her Majesty at 9 o'clock, shortly after which dancing commenced.

Among others who had the honour of being present were—the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer and family, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Elizabeth and Miss De Ros, Colonel and Lady E. Seymour and family, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Mrs. Grey and family, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Miss Hood; Sir George, Lady, and Miss Couper; Mr. R. Couper, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph and Miss E. Seymour, Major Elphinstone, and several young noblemen and gentlemen from Eton College.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked in the Home Park this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out hunting, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Mrs. Hodson, widow of Captain Hodson, had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, in person, two swords, one taken by her late husband from the King of Delhi, and the other surrendered by the King on the 21st of September, 1857, the former of which formerly belonged to Jehanghier, A.D. 1605, and the latter to Nadir Shah.

Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell has succeeded Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort will entertain a succession of distinguished company during the next fortnight, at Badminton.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his Excellency the Netherlands Minister, and attended by Count Bylandt and the other gentlemen of his Royal Highness' suite, will visit the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort early in the ensuing week, at Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford left Hamilton-place on Monday, on a tour of visits.

We understand that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of honouring with his presence Doctor Fleming's Conversazione, as President of the Royal College of Surgeons, at his residence, Merrion-square, on Wednesday evening, the 15th instant.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny gave a grand dinner to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, on Monday evening, at Albert-gate House.

The Duchess of Sutherland has left Stafford House to join the Duke and family at Trentham.

The Duchess of Argyll has left Campden-hill for Trentham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Earl of Airlie has bought Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, the residence of the late Lord Macaulay.

Hon. Lady Brooke and suite left Colebrook Park on Wednesday last, on a tour to England and the Continent for a few months. Lady Arabella Brooke still remains an invalid from the injury she received, some weeks since, by a piece of timber falling from the roof of the house on her head.

Sir George Forster, Bart., M.P., has left Coolderry for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties.

Lord John Browne, M.P., left Westport House for Mansfield-street, London, on Saturday, in order to be present at the debate on Monday.

Captain D. O'Connell, M.P., has arrived at Darrynane Abbey.

Thanks.

The Committee of Swift's-alley Church to Benjamin L. Guinness, Esq., for his subscription of £2, per Robert Dess, Esq., towards the Sunday-school Breakfast and Clothing Fund.

The Army.

His Royal Highness the young Prince of Orange, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Van den Bosch, Count de Rechteran de Rosande, Count Lewis de Bylandt, and Col. Seymour, Equerry in waiting, visited Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday morning. The Prince and suite were received at the entrance of the Arsenal by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., commanding the garrison, Brigade Major Shaw; Capt. Forbes, doing duty as aide-de-camp to the General, in absence on leave of Major [illegible], C.B.; Col. Tulloh, Lieut.-Col. Clerk, and the officers representing the departments generally. After the usual tour through the various manufacturing and other branches of the establishment, which occupied about three hours, the party proceeded, accompanied by the General and staff, to the Royal Artillery mess-room, where an elegant luncheon was provided, after which they returned to London.

The museum attached to the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham has just been enriched by a number of very interesting specimens of firearms of all descriptions captured in China, which have been deposited in the department devoted to these descriptions of objects. Most of the pieces are of very extraordinary design and character. [illegible] enormous bamboo canes, each measuring upwards of 40 [illegible] in length, which were likewise brought from China, have been placed in the museum at Brompton barracks.

Captain Fielden left Kilkenny, on leave of absence, on Saturday; Captain Hinxman, taking command of the division of the 60th Rifles here, in his room.

On Monday, a detachment of the Rifles proceeded from Kilkenny to Dublin, escorting a deserter from the [illegible] battalion of the 20th Regiment.

Navy.

The Collingwood, 80, sailing ship of the line, [illegible] been sent from Portsmouth to Chatham, to be [illegible] converted into a screw steamer, is ordered to be removed [illegible] Chatham to Sheerness for that purpose.

The screw corvette Charybdis, 21, 400-horse power, proceeded from Folly-point, Chatham, to S[illegible] on [illegible] morning, to be attached to the first [illegible] reserve in ordinary at that port.

The screw steamer Rodney, 91, was [illegible] Chatham yesterday, to be completed [illegible] the steam reserve.

The Ariadne, 26, screw, Capt. E. W. Vansittart, got under weigh on Tuesday morning, from Spithead, and [illegible] two runs to the eastward of the Warner, proceeded [illegible] measured mile in Stoke's Bay, to test her [illegible]. Four runs were made with very good results, but during the last two runs the wind had veered, and [illegible] considerably, and the trial was, in consequence, again deferred.

The Queen, 86, screw, Captain Charles F. Hillyar, was officially inspected on Tuesday at Spithead, by [illegible] the Hon. George Grey, who proceeded to Spithead in her Majesty's paddle steamer Fire Queen. The Queen [illegible] steamed to Portland.

The Princess Royal, 91, screw, was placed yesterday in dock at Portsmouth, to complete repairs.

The screw steamship Arrogant, 47, Commodore Edmondstone, left at Ascension, December 17, [illegible] Vesuvius, captured on the Line an empty brigantine [illegible] was sent to Sierra Leone, in charge of Lieutenant [illegible] Adams.

One of the lanterns composing Mr. H. Ward's apparatus for marine signals, called the "ocean warning [illegible]" was again tested at Woolwich on Monday evening, in the presence of Commodore-Superintendent the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Captain Edward Hawker, and other officials, by desire of the Lords of the Admiralty, preparatory to its being approved for the service of her Majesty's ships of war. The lantern fitted with the improved lever system of working the signals from the deck of a ship, is of quadrilateral shape, affording an equal light to the four points of the horizon. The lights were pronounced to be exceedingly good, and were easily distinguished from the ordinary signal lamps at present in use, among which the lantern was placed. A further trial will be made in a few days with the complete set of the lanterns. The Commodore expressed himself ex[illegible] gratified with the invention.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MOORSOM, R.N.

Capt. Moorsom died on Saturday last, at his brother's house at Brighton. Capt. Moorsom had been in a very weak state of health for some time, and resigned the command of the Diadem about four months ago, so that the event was not altogether unexpected, though very sudden, arising from the rupture of one of the vessels of the [illegible]. Capt. Moorsom was within a few days of 44 years of age. He entered the navy at 14. Although he obtained the "gold medal" of his year at the Naval College, he was not made lieutenant till seven years after he had served his full time as mate, and then his hopes of further promotion appeared so small that he was frequently on the point of quitting the service. The invention of his "shell," however, brought him into notice. He served in the first Chinese war, and after the breaking out of that with Russia, being then a captain, he was appointed to the Firebrand, whose commander had been killed at the mouth of the Danube. He never joined this ship but was employed on shore with Captains Lushington, Keppel, Peel, and Hay, in the Naval Brigade. He had a large share in the organisation of that force, and was the only officer, we believe, with one exception, who served with it through all the bombardments until it was broken up at the fall of Sebastopol. Capt. Moorsom was a C.B., a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and had the Order of the Medjidie, together with, of course, the Chinese, Crimean, and Turkish medals. He gave his invention of the "shell," or, more properly, "percussion fuse," to the Government, and it has been for some years adopted in the service. He wrote a treatise on the Manoeuvring of Steam Fleets.

THE MAGISTRACY.

John Townsend Trench, Esq., Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Kerry.

The Chancellor has, on the recommendation of the lieutenant of the county, appointed Richard Bond, Esq., of Fairy Hall, Rathowen, a magistrate for the county Westmeath.

It is stated in a letter from Pesth that the Austrian authorities have prohibited the keepers of all places of public resort from allowing the National March to be performed under pain of arrest, and of having their licences withdrawn. The march is familiar to the public of Western Europe from having been introduced by Berlioz, in his symphony of *Faust*.

[illegible]ATEST N[illegible]
(BY MAGNETIC TELEG[illegible]) IRISH TIM[illegible]
TURKEY.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY.—The *Pays* [illegible] despatch has been received at [illegible] insurrection had broken out [illegible] firmation of this report has be[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible] French Protectionists say [illegible] the lead in advocating th[illegible]

[illegible] CABINET CRISIS AND [illegible] BOURSE.

[illegible] supposed critical position [illegible] is at present influencing the [illegible] other cause, as it is believed [illegible] present critical juncture mig[illegible]

THE POPE AND THE E[illegible]

[illegible] evening journal, [illegible] of the Pope's letter to [illegible] It is dated from the Vatican, [illegible] of the letter had previous[illegible]

[illegible] AND AUSTRIA—RE[illegible] TO ACCEDE TO T[illegible] CENTRAL ITALY.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY.—The Frenc[illegible] to-day, a telegram from [illegible] announcing that Count R[illegible] deference the communic[illegible] but that Austria will [illegible] point, concerning the annexat[illegible] The direct reply of t[illegible] sent to Paris by a courier i[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY.—The C[illegible] Debt publish an account [illegible] fund. The total capita[illegible] florins, of which [illegible] will be applied to the [illegible] debt, thus saving abo[illegible] per annum. This reduction [illegible] will increase confidence [illegible] florins will also be trans[illegible] payment on account—na[illegible] securities, 1½ mil[illegible] bonds, and 15½ millions Theiss [illegible] 13½ millions will be [illegible] administration of the finances.

[illegible] FEB. 8TH.—Count Degen[illegible] second corps d'armee, declared [illegible] at Verona, that from [illegible] Venetian territory, province[illegible] of Trieste, will be govern[illegible] attempts of the inhabitants [illegible] Austrian troops are increasing [illegible]

THE HAGUE, FEB. 8TH.—The F[illegible] the Northern and Southern [illegible] 17 votes.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—A circ[illegible] of Public Worship, &c., dated [illegible] basis of the new division, [illegible] subjects in Hungary and [illegible] their wishes in private [illegible] they may be officially examin[illegible] decision before the conv[illegible] conference.

AUSTRIA AND THE ITALI[illegible]

VIENNA, FEB. 7.—The five poin[illegible] English Government for the se[illegible] Question were first communic[illegible] by Lord Loftus two days b[illegible] English Parliament. Count R[illegible] out the contradictions ex[illegible] points and the words pronounce[illegible] House of Commons, o[illegible] his lordship, in speaki[illegible] of Italy, established [illegible] treaty is the chartered [illegible] its present distribution [illegible] de Moustier has communi[illegible] the same five points to w[illegible] two dispatches.

HANOVER, WEDNESDAY.—Engl[illegible] of Hanover to arrange th[illegible] Dues by separate negociatio[illegible] general conference of all pa[illegible] question.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—The [illegible] to accede to the principle[illegible] France and England, for the set[illegible] question, has been confirmed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 8TH.—The "Offi[illegible] decree nominating Marshal O'D[illegible] raising him to the rank of Gr[illegible] The members of the Chamber [illegible] their congratulations to th[illegible] The ground where the victory [illegible] had been given to the D[illegible] Queen. Fifty cannon been foun[illegible] of the battle have not yet been [illegible] prevails throughout the kingdo[illegible]

VENETIA[illegible]

VENICE, FEB. 6.—The comman[illegible] announced, that in future all cri[illegible] the armed force of the State, [illegible] Venice and Trieste, will be judg[illegible] Standrecht.

AMERICA[illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—[illegible] arrived here at 2 o'clock this after[illegible] with dates to the 28th. After lan[illegible] she proceeded at 2..5 for Li[illegible] Advices had been received fro[illegible] December.

The *Republic* has a long artic[illegible] action of a British naval s[illegible] taking possession of the P[illegible] General Lopez and staff [illegible]

MEMPHIS, 27TH.—The post of[illegible] large stables adjoining, wer[illegible] a loss estimated at 70,000[illegible]

HAVANA, 19TH.—Sugars firm[illegible]

HEALTH OF THE CHAN[illegible] EXCHEQU[illegible]

The health of the Chancello[illegible] very much improved since yeste[illegible]

THE NAVY ES[illegible]

The Navy estimates for the ye[illegible] morning. The nett increase requ[illegible] service of 1860 as compar[illegible] financial year 1859-60 is £1,096,[illegible] required for the year is £12,80[illegible] men included in the estimates [illegible] is 54,000 officers, seamen, and [illegible] seamen, and boys, to be employe[illegible] store ships; 2,000 boys for traini[illegible] and boys for the Coastguard ser[illegible] to be employed afloat and 4,000 [illegible] marines to be voted is 18,000, [illegible] and 6,000 on shore. The civilia[illegible] vice still number 1,400, making t[illegible] and coastguard service, for the [illegible]

THE RED SEA TELEGR[illegible]

This company announces th[illegible] [illegible] to Muscat was laid wit[illegible] 7th January. On the 21st [illegible] commenced for laying the line from [illegible]

FRENCH F[illegible]

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—12-15 [illegible] 67.75. Market has shown som[illegible] firm. Rentes, 67.90, being a fu[illegible] cents. since yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMON[illegible]

The SPEAKER took the chair [illegible]

CHURCH-RATES AB[illegible]

Sir J. TRELAWNY, in mo[illegible] of the Church-rates Abolitio[illegible] opinions of Sir R. Peel, of Lord [illegible] dissioners who had sat upon th[illegible] the matter could not brook any [illegible] speedily and satisfactorily d[illegible] that the rate did not supply th[illegible] her with seats, and he contende[illegible] land. The dispute now rife [illegible] formed another argument for [illegible]

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, WEDNESDAY.—The *Pays* announces that a telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris, stating that the insurrection had broken out at Constantinople. The confirmation of this report has been received.

FRANCE.

The French Proctectionists say Marshal M'Mahon will take the lead in advocating their interests in the Senate.

THE CABINET CRISIS AND THE FRENCH BOURSE.

The supposed critical position of the Palmerston Cabinet is at present influencing the Paris Bourse more than any other cause, as it is believed that its overthrow at the present critical juncture might lead to immense difficulties in Europe.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

The *Express* evening journal, publishes a *verbatim* translation of the Pope's letter to the Emperor Napoleon. It is dated from the Vatican, January 8th. The importance of the letter had previously obtained publicity.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA—REFUSAL OF THE LATTER TO ACCEDE TO THE ANNEXATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The French Government has received, to-day, a telegram from its Ambassador at Vienna, announcing that Count Rechberg has received with due deference the communication of the English proposals, but that Austria will never accede to the point, concerning the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont. The direct reply of the Cabinet of Vienna is to be sent to Paris by a courier in a few days.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—The Commissioners of the Public Debt publish an account of the state of the sinking fund. The total capital amounts to about 5,000,000 florins, of which a nominal sum of 3,000,000 will be applied to the redemption of the public debt, thus saving about 56,000,000 per annum. This reduction of public debt, says the report, will increase confidence. A sum of about 1,000,000 florins will also be transferred to the bank, as payment on account—namely, 90½ millions of undissentiashing securities, 1½ millions Northern Railway bonds, and 15½ millions Theiss Railway bonds. The remaining 12½ millions will be given to the general administration of the finances.

VIENNA, FEB. 8TH.—Count Degenfeld, commande of the second corps d'armee, declared in an order of the day published at Verona, that from 15th February the whole Venetian territory, province of Mantua, and the districts of Trietse, will be governed by martial law, as the attempts of the inhabitants to corrupt and incite the Austrian troops are increasing.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 8TH.—The First Chamber has rejected the Northern and Southern Railways Bill, by 20 against 17 votes.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY.—A circular of the Minister of Public Worship, &c., dated 5th inst., referring to the basis of the new division, requests the Protestant subjets in Hungary and Hoyowodschaft, to discuss their wishes in private conferences, in order that they may be officially examined, and brought to a definitive decision before the convocation of the Synod of conference.

AUSTRIA AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

VIENNA, FEB. 7.—The five points of the proposal of the English Government for the settlement of the Italian Question were first communicated to Count Rechberg by Lord Loftus two days before the opening of the English Parliament. Count Rechberg immediately pointed out the contradictions existing between those points and the words pronounced by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on the 18th of April last. his lordship, in speaking of the territorial arrangements of Italy, established by the treaty of 1815, whatever was done was done by treaty, and that treaty is the chartered right by which Europe has its present distribution of territory. The Duc de Moustier has communicated, in the name of France, the same five points to which Count Rechberg has given two dispatches.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—England has rejected the proposal of Hanover to arrange the redemption of the Sound Dues by separate negociations, and insists upon a general conference of all parties intereted in the question.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—The news that Austria refused to accede to the principles of the proposals of France and England, for the settlement of the Italian question, has been confirmed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 8TH.—The "Official Gazette," publishes a decree nominating Marshal O'Donnel Duke of Tetuan, and raising him to the rank of Grandee of Spain.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies have presented their congratulations to the Queen.

The ground where the victory was gained over the Moors had been given to the Duke of Tetuan by the Queen. Fifty cannon been found at Tetuan. Details of the battle have not yet been received. Enthusiasm prevails throughout the kingdom.

VENETIA.

VENICE, FEB. 6.—The commander of the army has announced, that in future all crimes committed against the armed force of the State, within the districts of Venice and Trieste, will be judged by military council Strandecht.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The s.s. Edinburgh arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from New York, with dates to the 28th. After landing mails and passengers, she proceeded at 2..5 for Liverpool.

Advices had been received from South America to 3rd December.

The *Republic* has a long article, denouncing the alleged action of a British naval squadron, in firing into and taking possession of the Paraguayan steamer Tadari. General Lopez and staff were on board.

MEMPHIS, 27TH.—The post office block of six stores, and large stables adjoining, were entirely burned, entailing a loss estimated at 70,000 dollars.

HAVANA, 19TH.—Sugars firm. Freights slightly improved.

HEALTH OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is very much improved since yesterday (Tuesday).

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy estimates for the year were issued yesterday morning. The nett increase required to be voted for the service of 1860 as compared with the vote for the financial year 1859-60 is £1,026,462. The grand total required for the year is £12,802,200. The number of men included in the estimates for the fleet this year is 54,000 officers, seamen, and boys; 2,000 officers, seamen, and boys, to be employed in survey, troop, and store ships; 2,000 boys for training ship; 8,100 seamen and boys for the Coastguard service, 4,100 of whom are to be employed afloat and 4,000 on land. The services of marines to be voted is 18,000, viz.:—12,000 for afloat and 6,000 on shore. The civilians for Coastguard service still number 1,400, making the total force, in fleet and coastguard service, for the years 1860-61, 85,500.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company announces that the line from Kurachee to Muscat was laid with perfect success on the 7th January. On the 21st preparations were commenced for laying the line from Muscat to Aden.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—12-15 p.m.—Funds steady at 67.75. Market has shown some animation, and closed firm. Rentes, 67.90, being a further improvement of 15 cents. since yesterday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

Sir J. TRELAWNY, in moving the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, referred to the opinions of Sir R. Peel, of Lord Derby, and of the Commissioners who had sat upon the subject, to show that the matter could not brook say longer delay, and ought to be speedily and satisfactorily dealt with. He showed that the rate did not supply the object of furnishing the poor with seats, and he contended it was not a charge upon land. The dispute now rife as to the form of worship formed another argument for abandoning a compulsory rate. Though the rate continued in theory, it had been given up in practice to so great an extent that a great anomaly had been introduced. After citing the actual figures of the amount of the church-rate, he asked whether the rate was worth contending for, seeing the ill-feeling to which it gave rise? It had been shown that property already in possession of the Church, under proper management, could be made to produce much more than it did at present, and according to the theory of the law, this property and the tithe charges were liable for the repair of the churches, but the money got into wrong hands, and the congregations were left to repair their own churches. In conclusion, he entreated the House to settle this much-vexed question.

Lord C. DOUGLAS seconded the motion. He detailed the attempts made since 1834 to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. The House had, by repeated majorities, decided in favour of the abolition of the rate, and the voice of the country, thro ugh the petitions, had made the same demand.

Lord ROBERT MONTAGUE moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. There was no evidence that the concession would allay the acrimony now subsisting between religious parties.

Sir G. C. LEWIS supported the motion. He denied that if the rate were abolished the church buildings would fall into decay, and he no longer had faith in the possibility of a compromise. The only course left to him was to support the bill. He believed that the same difficulty in finding means for repairing the churches would not exist in the rural parishes which were now found in the great towns; when there were no tithes to support the minister, there would be no difficulty in providing seats for the poor, if the pew rents in parishes were properly applied. He did not believe that the objections to pew rents were practical ones. He trusted that some equivalent would be discovered, and, therefore, supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. KER SEYMER seconded the amendment. He complained that the Government had left this important matter in the hands of private members, and, while admitting that the question ought to be settled, declared it could not be settled by this mode of dealing. If they threw the burden upon the unwilling, the time would come when it would refuse to bear it. He complained of the conduct of the Government, who supported the bill on no better ground than that there was nothing better to propose, though the bill went to the direct separation of Church and State.

Mr. BRISTOW protested against the compulsory rate, as an annually-recurring cause of strife and ill-will.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to the interference of the central authority proposed by this bill. The central power here interfered with the parochial system, while eighty per cent. of the parishes desired no such interference. He admitted that the efforts for a settlement of the question had not been satisfactory hitherto, but that was no reason for adopting this extreme measure. It was giving up an established system for a speculative theory. It might involve the existence of an established church in this country, and the separation of Church and State. They were called upon to revolutionise the parochial institutions of the country, and yet the representatives of fourteen parishes declared that they did not require any change. They should ponder long before entering upon a practical course for speculative reasons. The Church was the best safeguard they had against the religious fanaticism which had more than once invaded the country, and if its influence in this respect were lessened, he trembled for the consequences. The measure was a pernicious one, which, if carried, would lead to graver consequences than is supposed or imagined. It was, he repeated, a tyrannical interference of the central authority with the parochial system, it was not a redress of a practical grievance, but a speculative theory, and he should give it his most determined opposition.

Lord FERMOY asked why they should not revolutionise the parochial institutions of the country, if those institutions foster injustice and oppression? The analogous rate had been abolished in Ireland, without destroying the connection between Church and State, and had removed the bone of contention, and restored peace to contending sects. The issue raised by Mr. Disraeli was a false issue.

Mr. PACKE opposed the bill.

Mr. HUBBARD could not consent to an act of tyrannical injustice for the sake of relieving a few. It was easy to talk of raising voluntary contributions, but difficult to do it.

Mr. THOMPSON would vote for the second reading, hoping still some provision would be made for the maintenance of the churches.

Sir J. TRELAWNY replied; after which,

The House divided.

The second reading was carried by 263 to 234.

The Opposition hailed the small majority with loud cheers.

The committee was fixed for this day week.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to six.

SLOUGH RACES.

Amateur Steeplechase—Old Man, 1st; Piccadilly, 2nd. Four ran.

Military—Gamtrede, 1st; Heads or Tails, 2nd.

Slough Plate—Scholus, 1st; Slater, 2nd. Nine ran.

Arrivals—Phydian, Little Charley, Tartar, and Omar Pacha.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, FEB. 8.—Sugar market very quiet, no public sales. Coffee sales by auction are going at steady rates. Tea market quiet. Rice dull. Saltpetre firm. Indigo rather slow sale. Tallow steady on spot, and firm for forward periods: spot, 60s. 3d., March alone 60s. to 60s. 3d., April and June 57s., October and December 58s. 9d. to 54s.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The steamship Edinburgh, with New York dates to the 28th ult., arrived here this afternoon, and proceeded to Liverpool, after landing mails and passengers.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

There was very little doing.

Chester Cup—22 on the field (offered); 600 to 7 against Vistka (taken) 30 to 1 against Petra (taken); 33 to 1 against Blue Rin (offered, 40 to 1 taken); 40 to 1 against Chirp (taken); 50 to 1 against Sir William (taken).

City and Sourban—200 to 10 against Andover colt (taken); 25 to against Nucleus (taken); 35 to 1 against Chere Ami (offered).

CLOSING PRICES.

2,000 Guineas—7 to 2 against Wizard (offered); 8 to 1 against Buccaneer (offered); 8 to 1 against Umpire (offered).

Liverpool Steeplechase—10 to 1 on the field (offered); 100 to 6 against Fidel Kadir (offered, 20 to 1 taken).

Lincolnshire Handicap—70 to 1 on the field (offered); 8 to 1 against Tommy Noble (offered, 10 to 1 taken); 14 to 1 against Job (taken); 14 to 1 against Ambush (taken).

DUBLIN WATER WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I request the favour of your publishing the following letter, which appear to me and others of great weight and importance?

I partially, through Mr. Brereton, submitted them on a former occasion to the public, but now I give them *in extenso*. I do not seek to oppose the Corporation Bill merely with a list of influential and authoritative names, for no weight of sanction can make truth less true, or falsehood more false, but I bring forward the testimony of good, able, and well known men to demonstrate fully every assertion I have made in my former letters. At the same time, I publicly return thanks to those gentlemen for their promptness in replying to me, when I requested their opinion on the quality of the Liffey water, and the boldness with which they have given it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. BROPHY.

65, Fitzwilliam-square.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter, having reference to the quality of the river water at Newbridge, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, it is quite unfit for use as drinking water, it being the receptacle for all the impurities conveyed to it by the sewers from the Barracks; one large drain carries the ordure direct from the soldiers' barrack, and others the drainage from the kennel and sick horse stables, besides many other impurities which tend to render it very deleterious.—Yours, very truly,

A. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon 2nd Dragoons.

2nd February, 1860.

To William Brophy, Esq., 65, Fitzwilliam-square.

Newbridge, 3rd Feb., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter containing a request that I would procure an opinion respecting the quality of the Liffey water at Newbridge, I beg to state that I have made inquiries on this public and important subject, and that I have ascertained that the inhabitants of this locality do not use it for drinking, or for many domestic purposes.

The numerous sewers which are emptied into the river, from Kilcullen, this town, the barracks, &c., &c., &c., afford sufficient objections to its water being used for many domestic purposes.

This is the opinion entertained by the inhabitants of Newbridge, and of—Yours very truly,

ROBERT BROWNE, Ranger of the Curragh.

To Wm. Brophy, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square.

Newbridge Barracks, 28th Jan., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—You have requested my opinion, as a medical man, as to the quality of the water of the river Liffey in this neighbourhood, as to fitness for drinking purposes. I do not hesitate one moment to state, from my knowledge of the water, and the immense mass of impurities that discharge themselves into it, that I consider it highly unfit to drink, and dangerous if used for that purpose. I would not allow it to be used for drinking purposes by any of the soldiers under my charge, nor is it used by any of the inhabitants of this town for that purpose. I can at any time give you my reasons in detail, to fully establish the justice of my opinion, which would also be borne out by a host of evidence that could not be refuted. I consider it not only disgusting, but dangerous.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

JOHN ATKINSON, Surgeon 5th Lancers.

To Wm. Brophy, Esq.

Having read, and duly considered, this certificate of Dr. Atkinson, in reference to the nature of the river Liffey, I beg to confirm his opinion.

ALFRED LEWIN, Surgeon Royal Artillery, 6 Battery 9 Brigade.

28th Jan., 1860.

Newbridge Barracks, Jan. 28, 1860.

SIR,—In reply to your question as to my opinion of the quality of the river water at Newbridge, I beg to state that I consider it very impure and filthy, and perfectly unfit for human use. Having been a resident at Newbridge twenty-four years, this is my decided opinion, and from the great increase at present taking place in the size of the town, and from the only drainage being into the river, both from town and barracks, I should be of opinion that it is likely even to become worse than it is at present.

I beg to add that horses destroyed for glanders, and those that die of diseases, are buried close to the river side, which may make the water absolutely poisonous. A large gasworks is likewise recently established on the edge of the river Liffey.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

ROBT. VEVIAN, Barrack-Master.

To Wm. Brophy, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

Newbridge, 3rd Feb., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I do not delay a moment to state in writing that I not only, think, but am certain, that the river Liffey water about here, and down towards Coy's Ford, is too disgusting for any human beings to drink; and how the unfortunate citizens of Dublin can dream of such a source of supply is surprising.

I have had experience enough, from having been quartered here several times, to know that the reeking, poisonous sewers of the barracks, hospitals, and town flow into the river abundantly, as well as the oozings of pits of putrid horses shot for glanders by the different regiments for years, and buried close to the river side, and which oozings run into the river.

The town is increasing rapidly in population. I consider the Liffey water unfit for use, and therefore give my humble opinion to the citizens of Dublin, that they had better come and try before they vote for the Liffey water.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

H. DARBY GRIFFITH, Colonel Scots' Greys.

To Wm. Brophy, Esq., Dublin.

Newbridge, Feb. 4, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the morning, relative to the quality of the water of the river Liffey, at Newbridge, I beg to state that I have seen no analysis of it, but consider it very impure, and totally unfit for drinking by human beings, from the mass of impurities that flow into it from sewers and other sources.—Yours, very truly,

ROBERT O'BRIEN, Resident Medical Officer.

To William Brophy, Esq., Dublin.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your very truthful article upon this subject, published on the 1st inst, but which, in consequence of my absence, did not come before me until to-day, I find the following paragraph:—

"There is a further mystery connected with the Corporation proposal which should be thoroughly cleared up. We hear a great deal of the pollution of the canal basin, which we are not inclined to doubt, since it was under the management of the Corporation. But if the canal water be so very impure, how comes it that after four years' deliberation the Corporation and their engineers proposed to take the supply entirely and solely from the canals? The canal water was as bad in July as it was in October; we should say it was worse: yet in July the additional supply was to be taken from the canals. If the Canal water be as impure as it is now represented to be, how came the committee, who profess to have such a fatherly concern for the poor, to accept it then?"

Now, if you permit me, I shall endeavour to solve "the mystery," which you truly say exists.

The question of supplying the city with water by other means than the canals was mooted by the engineer of the Corporation, shortly after the advent of his admission to office. Whether called for by the Corporation does not appear, but an elaborate report was published, at the expense of the citizens, pointing out the necessity for a more abundant supply of water, which, it was stated, was essential to be made at high pressure; and the erroneous, but fashionable theory of the day, since exploded, that large volumes of water should be used for cleansing shores, and preserving the health of cities, was availed of, to make the citizens believe that the canals could not give a sufficient quantum. In short, a sufficiently good case was made out to attract public attention, and "The Sanitary Association," which, under the able and indefatigable guidance of Sir Edward Borough, Bart., took up the question as one essentially belonging to its duties, and thoroughly investigated the whole, calling before it, from time to time, the several engineers who had considered the subject, and obtaining from them and others, a body of evidence which, in fact, left nothing to be added to it.

From this evidence, which was published *in extenso*, it appeared that the plan proposed by the city engineer was, almost *verbatim*, a copy of Mr. Robert Mallet's proposition, made some years before, when it had been in agitation to establish a water company for Dublin; and the association unanimously agreed that, inasmuch as that the greater portion of the water to flow into the basins proposed to be constructed for impounding it in the Dublin mountains must pass over bog land, of several thousand acres in extent, such water would be totally unfit for household purposes, and most unwholesome to drink.

On further investigation, the association also became satisfied that there was abundant water to be had from the two canals for all the requirements of Dublin; that if taken at certain points on each line, the altitude for a high pressure service would be more than sufficient, and that almost any impurity complained of would be avoided. Further, that a very simple arrangement, aided by the position of the land, &c., at those points, and excavations which had been made for canal purposes, would enable settling basins, or reservoirs, to be constructed at a very moderate cost, and that, by laying pipes along the canal banks (all purchase of land being thus saved), the water might be at once brought into the present city reservoirs, where, according to an inexpensive arrangement of hydraulic tanks and ventilators, also proposed a high pressure supply for the whole city would be at command (when sufficient pipes had been laid to permit it), as well as a low pressure supply, for all the existing mains, respecting which no alteration whatever would have been necessary. The association, upon the fullest consideration, unanimously adopted these views and plans, which, as the honorary engineer of that body, it was my duty to prepare, with a full report, drawings, &c., and a copy of the entire evidence was transmitted to the Corporation by Sir Edward Borough.

It is right to draw attention here to the fact, that the Corporation, then newly formed, and the Sanitary Association, several years in existence, were considered to be rival bodies. One had, by its zealous and unpaid labours, conferred inestimable sanitary advantages on the city, but its functions were voluntary, and powerless as to monetary requirements; whilst the other, buoyant in new-fledged power, with funds to use as fancy might dictate, perhaps naturally, desired to prove its own capabilities. The result was a second "Sanitary Association"—in other words, a "Sanitary Committee" of the Corporation, whose objects and acts were identical with the older body which they sought to extinguish. Two suns could not shine in the same hemisphere. This committee and the original Water Committee were the same. It may, therefore, be understood why the views of the Sanitary Association were not adopted; but they were grounded upon such self-evident data, and so extensively published, that the only course which could be taken was to call upon an engineer of eminence to decide what plan should be carried out, and Mr. Thomas Hawksley, of London, was selected, then conducting the water works of Liverpool.

Whether the selection was made because Mr. Hawksley had, in those works, adopted a similar course to that proposed for Dublin—namely, to collect the water by catchment from Rivington hills, chiefly composed of peat bog—cannot be said, but such is the fact: and the water since brought to Liverpool from that source is filled with the unwholesome and discoloured juices and impurities of peat. It may be assumed, however, that Mr. Hawksley had even then seen his own error, for he hesitated to adopt the plan of the Corporation engineer. This was, no doubt, distasteful, and a rather awkward position for the Corporation; and it was announced that the numerous occupations of the consulting engineer would prevent his report being made for some time. The question, therefore, slumbered for three or four years, during which period the illness and absence of Sir Edward Borough closed the meetings of the Sanitary Association proper, as well as the meetings of the Sanitary Committee, who, it appeared, had nothing more to do when its rival no longer existed.

The report upon the water plan, however, came at last, when, to the surprise of Dublin, it was a direct and specific recommendation of a plan which was stated to be Mr. Hawksley's, but which—*verbatim et literatim*—was, and is, the plan specifically recommended by the Sanitary Association. The water was not to be taken from the Dublin Mountains; it was to be drawn from each canal, at the identical places where the association plans pointed out. The same places were selected for the settling basins or reservoirs—the same course adopted for laying the pipes along the canal banks to the reservoirs of the city. In fact, all was the same, with this difference only—that it was announced as Mr. Hawksley's plan, and the Corporation engineer backed the report by one from himself, approving of it in every particular.

The plagiarism was, however, too plain—there were those on the committee who could not sanction so palpable a piracy; but, notwithstanding, the Corporation, in full meeting, unanimously adopted the plan which had been scouted four years before, because it then came from the Sanitary Association. The association, it is true, was dead—it might have been thought, therefore, its acts were in oblivion; but it was not so, and it was determined that the plan should not be carried out, notwithstanding the unanimous resolution.

The course adopted was one which could not fail to accomplish the object. A demand was made upon the directors of the canals to guarantee, under enormous penalties, a supply of 12,000,000 gals. of water perannum, whether it should please Providence to grant "the waters of heaven to be poured upon the earth" or not, and notwithstanding that at the moment a drought existed, which put man's power of obtaining water at nought. But the demand was insisted upon; and because the directors would not assume omniscience, the canal plan was abandoned; in other words, a foundation for an excuse was laid. Pride was saved the fancied degradation of adopting a proposition upon its merits which had been proposed by a rival body.

Hence, sir, why the subsequent attempts have been made to find other means for obtaining water, than that which is so simple and plain to the understanding—so palpable that it can only be evaded by mystification. Well may you say there is "a mystery" in the whole proceeding; but, perhaps, I have explained it. It is idle—worse than idle, to pretend there is not ample water to be had from the canal for all and beyond the present needful purposes of Dublin, and if its necessities ine case, so may the supplies be increased (at comparative trifling cost) to the canals themselves, from sources which, perhaps, have no reasonable limit. Engineers whose acquirements, although Irishmen, and whose antecedents have not exhibited egregious blunders in hydraulic works and miscalculations in estimates which should make our profession blush may be had—not even one or two or three,—who could effect such objects at less than one-third of the money estimated to be required for the plan now sought to be forced upon the public. Pray, then, raise your really powerful voice again, and save the city from an expenditure she cannot bear—from a plan which will involve her in litigation, the end of which no one could hope to see.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JASPER W. ROGERS.

WATER WORKS.

The opposition to this ill-judged measure is daily increasing, and the householders of Dublin are at length aroused to the necessity of defeating the bill, if possible. The accounts from London to-day announce that the Standing Orders of the House of Commons have been complied with. The bill will, therefore, be ordered to be read a second time, and should that motion be successful, the bill will, as a matter of course, be referred to a committee.

In order to enable the citizens to enter into an effective opposition to the measure generally, as well as in detail, a short petition, embodying the several objections to the bill, whether as to the quality of the water or the mode by which it is proposed to supply the city, should be forthwith prepared and forwarded to the city members; and let the petitioners pray to be heard before the committee by counsel, agents, and witnesses. —*Evening Mail.*

CORONER'S INQUEST—WILFUL MURDER.—(From our own Correspondent).—On yesterday (Monday), an inquest was held at Dalgan, near Barnel, situate on the borders of the counties of Mayo and Galway, by Andw. Hosty, Esq., coroner, and a respectable jury, on the body of a man, named Michael Walsh, who came by his death under the following circumstances:—It appears that on Thursday last the deceased, his wife, and a neighbour, named Patrick Burke, were returning late at night from the market of Headford, the two men being at the time much the worse for drink, and an altercation having arisen, Burke struck the deceased with a stone on the head, knocked him down, and inflicted such injuries upon him, that he died on the Sunday following. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Burke, who has absconded.

THE KILKENNY FEBRUARY FAIR.—The following is a return of the number of cattle of various kinds admitted to the fair green on Thursday last:—Sheep and lambs, 933; fat pigs, 1,963; small pigs driven in, 374; carts of small pigs, 163; young calves, 145; fat and store cattle, 809; horses, 260; mules and asses, 20.

LURGAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual meeting of this association was held on Tuesday evening, when addresses were delivered by several members.

On Friday afternoon, Professor Owen commenced a course of twelve lectures on fossil mammalia, at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street.

A MAKE-WEIGHT.—A few days ago, a person residing at Banbridge bought a load of hay, which was duly weighed at the market-house. Immediately after, a person standing in the street imagined he saw something move on the top of the load, and having followed the cart for a short distance, as it proceeded to the residence of the purchaser, he was no little surprised to see a big man get out of the hay. The purchaser was communicated with, but refused to prosecute, contenting himself with deducting the weight of the man—thirteen stone—from the entire weight of the load.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CANNIBALISM.—At the last petty sessions of Ballymahon, in the county of Longford, a case came before the bench in which a most disgusting assault had been committed on a man named Thomas Mears, completely disfiguring him for life. In that district of the county there still smouldere the embers of a clanship formerly known by the name of "Shaskins," who were at constant variance with other factions, by whom the title is now only applied as a reproach, or used as the signal of attack upon any obnoxious individual. On the evening in question Mears went into a public-house in Ballymahon, accompanied by an acquaintance. There were several other persons in the house before him, amongst them a man named Masterson, who accused Mears of "attempting to get some of the town chaps taken." What was meant by the accusation did not transpire, unless he intended to convey to the listeners that Mears accused some persons to the police. Mears took it in that sense, and appeared to view any such procedure with an equal degree of detestation. Masterson then called out a "Shaskin" was striking him, and a general melee ensued, ending in Mears being knocked down on the ground, where he was held by two women, a mother and a daughter worthy of her, until an equally worthy son (Pat Quinn), succeeded, after two attempts, in biting or eating the nose clean off his face. The police on patrol, attracted by the noise, entered the house, and having seen the shocking injury inflicted upon Mears, arrested the party. The foregoing facts having been deposed to by some witnesses, the accused were fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the morning of the 1st inst., the body of Mrs. Mary Grogan, the wife of a farmer, residing at Cloonbullig, near Ballyhaunis, in the county Mayo, was found drowned in a mill dam within twenty yards of her own house; and, strange to say, the stream was only eighteen inches deep by four feet broad.—*Mayo Constitution.*

MURDER.—Michael Walshe, a mason, living on the Dargan demesne, near Shrule, died on Monday, from the effects of a beating he received on the 2nd inst., from Michael Burke, and David and Wm. Lawless. This occurred at night, on the high road. Some trifling argument took place, which by degrees grew serious, when he was kicked and beaten in a most brutal manner. His wife and uncle were with deceased at the time.

DISTRESS IN NENAGH.—Owing to the unusual severity of the weather, the high prices of all kinds of provisions, and the want of employment, the poor labouring classes in this neighbourhood have been reduced to the greatest misery and destitution. Every day, for weeks past, hundreds of half starved men congregate in the streets, in the vain hope of getting employment. In the suburbs and lanes the most harrowing scenes of poverty and misery are to be met with; the unfortunate inmates of the wretched cabins are without fire or food, scantily and raggedly clad, and enduring the most bitter pangs of hunger and pain. The increasing distress of the poor rendered it necessary that an appeal should be made to public benevolence, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the Revds. Francis and Martin Cleary, accompanied by several benevolent gentlemen, went through the town to receive contributions from the charitable. It is gratifying to learn that a sum of £70 was collected, a fund which, no doubt, will be carefully and impartially administered. —*Limerick Reporter.*

THE ODD FELLOWS' SOCIETY, CORK.—On Tuesday night a complimentary dinner, accompanied by a testimonial, was given to Mr. Theodore Barnardo, past Grand Master of this society, at their rooms, in Faulkner's-lane. About a hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Mr. John V. M'Carthy, the present Grand Master of the society.—*Cork Reporter.*

GUTTA PERCHA VERSUS LEATHER.—King v. Donovan.—On Monday the following singular case was disposed of by the magistrates of Cork:—The defendant, Donovan, was charged with an assault and breaking the windows of the plaintiff. The case assumed a peculiar complexion in consequence of its being supposed to have resulted from trade combination. The plaintiff, Miss Susan King, is daughter of the proprietor of the gutta percha boot and shoe warehouse, South-main-street. For some time past large quantities of boots and shoes, soled with gutta percha, have been imported into Cork from Glasgow, and their cheapness is stated to have interfered with the sale of those of local manufacture. The defendant was a journeyman shoemaker. Miss King being sworn, stated that on Saturday night, while the inmates of the house were asleep, a number of stones were thrown at the windows. There was no one in the house but her mother and herself, and she got up and, looking out of the window, saw a man picking up stones to throw at the window. She called the watchman, who went for the police, but while waiting for their arrival defendant came up and threw stones at her. The magistrates said this was such a serious case that they would send the prisoner before the Recorder for trial, and they would require the defendant to give bail for his appearance, himself in £40 and two securities in £20 each.—*Cork Constitution.*

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG INDIAN OFFICER.—An inquest was held on Monday, on the body of Captain Benjamin Thisleton Ash, aged 28, at his private residence, No. 27, Gloucester-place, Regent's-park, where he committed self-destruction on Friday last. He was found in the morning lying on the floor in a pool of blood; he was quite dead, and there was a large wound in his left arm, and a razor lying near him. Mr. Henry Guy, M.R.C.S., had known deceased from a boy. He was considered one of the most fortunate men in the army. He had distinguished himself very much in the Indian campaign; was just gazetted to the captaincy of his company, and, in addition, had an appointment waiting for him in India worth £1,200 a year. The coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed self-destruction whilst in an unsound state of mind."

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY LEIGH.—We are sorry to announce the demise of Margarette Dowager Lady Leigh, relict of Chandos late Lord Leigh, who expired at the family mansion, in Portman-square, early on the morning of Sunday last. Her ladyship, who was the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Willes, of Astrop House, Nort Hants, was born in 1798, and married, in June, 1819, Chandos Leigh, afterwards Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, and Adlestrop House, Oxon. Her ladyship had been in a declining state of health for many weeks past; but it was not until a few days since that her illness assumed an alarming character. She has survived her husband, the late Lord Leigh, rather more than nine years.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CORK AND LIMERICK.—A numerously-attended and important meeting was held yesterday at Bruff for the purpose of discussing the advantages of giving direct railway communication between Cork and Limerick by a line starting from the Kilmallock Station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and passing through Bruff, terminating either in the city of Limerick or joining the Limerick and Foynes Railway at a point about two miles distant from the Limerick terminus. The chair was occupied by John Lowe, Esq., of Sunvale. Mr. Long, civil engineer, who was stated to have had considerable experience in railway matters, described the route of the proposed line, which would pass through Bruff and take in the traffic of Kilfinane, Faddamore, Ballyorgan, and all the important district adjacent. The length would be under seventeen miles if it ran in upon the Limerick and Foynes Railway, and eighteen and a half if it proceeded direct from Kilmallock to Limerick. The cost in the former case would be £80,000, and £90,000 in the latter, estimating for a single line of rails, but taking land and constructing bridges for a double line. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Henry Westropp, of Greenpark; Rev. Pyne Weldon, Robert Uniacke Townsend, agent to Lord Ashton, Rev. Dr. Downes, P.P., Kilmallock, and resolutions were adopted in favour of the proposed line. It was resolved to employ a parliamentary agent to oppose the bill now before Parliament for a line from Charleville to Limerick through Bruree, as this line would not be of the same benefit to the country as the proposed line. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and a subscription list was opened towards defraying the expenses.—*Cork Constitution.*

DEATH OF MR. RUSSELL, ENGINEER.—This gentleman, who was the engineer employed in the erection of the new bridge across the Foyle, died suddenly on Monday morning. He is said to have been eminent for professional skill, and of a remarkably kind and amiable disposition.—*Derry Guardian.*

THE SCOTCH IRON MANUFACTURE.—Our Glasgow correspondent informs us that on Wednesday last about 87 of the 120 furnaces in blast were damped, owing to the demands of the miners for an advance. The resolution to do this was arrived at last week, and on the 1st of February it was carried into effect. Neither the masters nor miners appear to be inclined to give way, and it is considered probable that the furnaces will remain out of blast during this month at least.—*Birmingham Journal.*

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.—These reports are issued in the form of a return to Parliament. The total number of accidents arising from machinery reported to the four inspectors during the six months ended the 31st of October last was 2,003; of accidents not arising from machinery, 127. Within the same period £701 5s., with £290 3s. 10d. costs, were imposed as the result of informations and convictions for violations of the Factory Act. The great majority of these cases were the employment of children, young persons, and women, after six o'clock p.m.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, RALPH, OF BELFAST.—A telegram from Lisbon, dated 31st Jan., announces the loss of the above vessel, on the voyage from Cardiff to Hongkong, with a cargo of coals. The vessel is reported to have foundered at sea, but we are glad to be able to state that the crew have been picked up, and landed at Lisbon. There is no mention of the date of the unfortunate occurrence, but, doubtless, it was during the severe gales which made such havoc in the shipping on our own coasts. The Sir Colin Campbell was the property of Mr. James Bradford, of Belfast, and was 628 tons register. She was one of the oldest vessels on the register of that port, and was some years since well known as an emigrant ship on the line between Belfast and New York, when the large steam fleet which now bridges the Atlantic was in its infancy.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CONFESSIONAL.—A case which had excited considerable interest and curiosity was heard in the County Police Court, Gateshead, on Tuesday—the presiding justices on the occasion being G. H. Ramsay, C. Lamb, Thomas Bramwell, and C. Bulmer, Esqrs. The party accused was a person, named William Hay; and the charge was that of having, in company with others not yet in custody, feloniously assaulted Daniel Kennedy, and stolen from his person a watch and 15s. in money, on the highway at Felling, on the 24th December, 1859. The prosecutor having been examined in support of the charge, Inspector Rogers, of the county police force at Felling, came forward and stated to the bench that, on the receipt of information of the robbery, he instituted an active search for the leading offender, who, it appears, is still at large. In the course of his inquiries he ascertained that the stolen watch was in the possession of Father Kelly, the Roman Catholic priest of the village, who, he was also informed, had gone to the house of the prosecutor's father, and offered to restore to him the watch. To this request Mr. Kennedy most firmly refused to accede, remarking that, as the case was then in the hands of the police, it was not his province to interfere. Furnished with this apparently favourable clue, Mr. Rogers, in his official capacity, proceeded to the house of the rev. father, and got the watch from him; but his endeavours to obtain from him the name and whereabouts of the individual by whom it had been left in his custody were in vain. Warned of the consequences, he persisted in secresy, giving the officer to understand that he was perfectly fearless of results, and would on no account divulge the fact. When before the magistrates, he manifested the same disposal to concealment, in which, notwithstanding the culpatory remarks of their worships, he pertinaciously persevered, observing that he had received the watch in accordance with a solemn rite of the church, which he could not, even for the ends of justice, violate; and in justification of his conduct, he quoted the words of a religious authority on the point. The bench, in very strong terms, commented on the obstinacy displayed by the rev. gentleman, and committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing assizes; Father Kelly and the other witnesses being bound over in their own recognisances to appear and give evidence against

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

The general half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at 45 Talbot street—

VALENTINE O'BRIEN O'CONNOR, Esq., chairman of the company, in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. James H. Connell, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the seal of the company was attached to the registry of shareholders.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report and the statement of accounts, which have been already published, begged to draw attention to the very satisfactory progress which the works on the Kinsale Junction line had made since their last meeting. He had been informed that that line would have been still in a more forward state but for the difficulty the directors had experienced in procuring land. There would, no doubt, be a large accession of traffic to the Cork and Bandon line when this junction was completed and at work. (Hear, hear.) The meeting was already aware that £14,800, the sum required by Act of Parliament, had been lodged, and that the bill passed the standing orders of the House of Commons for the construction of a line of railway from Bandon to Skibbereen. This was done by an independent company, styled the West Cork Railway Company, and when the Kinsale Junction and this line were completed, he had no doubt the value of the Cork and Bandon property would be three times its present price. (Hear, hear.) The Cork and Bandon Company were prevented by law from becoming subscribers to these lines, and they were, therefore, constructed totally independent of them. He was glad to say that their line of railway and rolling stock were in as good order as they could desire, and all the officers of the company deserved the thanks of the shareholders for the great attention which they had paid to its interests. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to inform the meeting that they had procured the services of Lord Otho Fitzgerald as a director. He had leisure time to devote to the company, and had proved, by his direction on the telegraph company, that he was in every way capable of doing them good service. As the son of the Duke of Leinster, who had always Irish interests at heart, he would be received with welcome by the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

Patrick Grehan, Esq., deputy chairman, seconded the motion that the report and statement of accounts do pass.

Mr. Conybeare, engineer, to the West Cork and Kinsale Railway Companies stated, that the directors of the Kinsale line only obtained possession of the first mile and a half of the land on the 23rd September last. It was procured then by private arrangement, in anticipation of the arbitrators' award; but the solicitors were unable to arrange for any further supply of land until the delivery of the award, which did not take place for four months later. This delay, and the rainy weather which prevailed, retarded for some time the progress of the works; but the contractors had since obtained possession of the land to the summit, nearly five miles from the junction, and the works were now so rapidly progressing that the line would be ready for opening for half its length in June next, should the directors deem such partial opening expedient. He had the pleasure of going over the works with the traffic manager of the Cork and Bandon line, Mr. Coughlan, whom he consulted with regard to the expediency of this partial opening in June next, and he was of opinion it was quite practicable. They were promised all the remaining land into Kinsale by the first of next month, and the second half of the line might be readily completed in December next; but the directors were of opinion that it would be more advisable to defer opening it until spring, as it would be principally a pleasure line. There could be no doubt but the opening of this line would bring a very considerable increase of traffic over the Cork and Bandon line, for there was every reason to anticipate a large pleasure traffic between Cork and Kinsale. The population of Cork were fond of pleasure excursions, and as an instance of this he might state, that during the week which the last Queenstown Regatta held, the Cork and Passage Railway, which only went half the way to Queenstown, and had to compete with the half-hour steamers which went the whole way, carried 56,000 persons. This line had cost £40,000 per mile, but it had never paid less than four per cent. (Hear, hear.) The Kinsale line would, no doubt, attract to it a great deal of pleasure traffic. It was surrounded by magnificent scenery, and afforded good accommodation for sea bathing. There was being built at Kinsale a large hotel, and a new company had obtained a large grant of land near the hotel, for the purpose of laying it out in sites for marine residences. Another and more important extension was the proposed line between Bandon and Skibbereen. Since the report which the chairman had moved was draughted an important step had been gained towards the bringing of this project to a successful termination. The baronies through which this line was to pass had guaranteed 5 per cent. on a moiety of the outlay, and the several poor law unions had unanimously come to a similar resolution. (Hear, hear.) The fact that the directors of the Bandon line had allowed the new company to avail themselves of the very valuable services of their able secretary, Mr. Connell, was a proof that they regarded favourably this extension. The shareholders of the Cork and Bandon line could greatly promote the success of the undertaking by taking shares, because the reception which the guarantee will receive from the House of Lords would very much depend upon the strength of the subscription list by which it was backed. Some time ago the Cork and Bandon shares were only £10, but they were now £15. This increase was, in part, due to the increasing confidence of the public in the sound and excellent management of the board, and it was also due to the prospect of these extensions being carried out. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, palpably the interest of the shareholders of this line to do their utmost towards converting this prospect into a reality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Birney, J.P., observed that upon looking over the prospectus of the West Cork Railway Company, he did not think the advantages to be derived from it had been overstated. (Hear, hear.) The existing traffic between Bandon and Skibbereen was estimated at £10 per mile per week, and it was not too much to say it would be doubled by railway communication. It might be fairly estimated at five times that amount. (Hear, hear.) Suppose they took the traffic at £20 per mile per week, and that these 120 miles of railway were constructed for £6,000 per mile, the shareholders would get a return of 8 per cent. for their money. (Hear, hear.) As an original shareholder of the Cork and Bandon line, he felt bound to become a subscriber, not only on account of its merits as a commercial speculation, but as greatly tending to advance his interests as a shareholder of the Cork and Bandon line. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Kinsale line, he was happy to see it in so forward a state, and he had no doubt the Bandon Company would have reason to congratulate themselves when it was completed. (Hear, hear.) The landholders throughout the country through which it was proposed to extend railway accommodation should be the foremost in affording every facility for it. Their interests were as much, or more mixed up with railways than any other class in the community, and it was surprising that in any case they could be found placing any obstruction in the way of constructing railways. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Darcy, a dividend of 5½ per cent. on No. 1 Preference Shares, and 6 per cent. on No. 2 Preference Shares, was declared.

Messrs. Valentine O'Brien O'Connor, Patrick Grehan, and David M'Birney, the retiring directors, were then re-elected.

Mr. Copland, the retiring auditor, was also re-elected.

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the London Tavern—Mr. R. J. Campbell, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report of the committee, appointed at the meeting of the 17th of January, was read by Mr. Baker, the chairman of the committee:—

"11, King William-street, London, Feb. 6, 1860.

"To the Shareholders of the Great Ship Company (Limited).

"Gentlemen,—The committee of investigation appointed by you at the adjourned general meeting on the 17th ultimo, before reporting the result of their labours, deem it their duty to express their sincere and deep regret for the severe loss this company has sustained by the untimely death of Captain Harrison; and they hope the shareholders will pass a resolution marking the high estimation in which he was held by them.

"Your committee have to lament that they lost in Captain Harrison a material witness. They have since their appointment been constantly engaged in prosecuting their inquiries, and have examined a great number of persons; but, from their want of power to obtain evidence under the sanction of legal process, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, the information they have obtained has been so conflicting or *ex parte*, that your committee do not feel warranted in passing a judgment which may either exonerate or implicate any individual connected with the management of your affairs. At the same time they have sufficient grounds to arrive at the conclusion that your interests require that they should be entrusted to an entirely new board, selected with the view of conciliating the hitherto antagonistic elements in your organisation. The committee strongly recommend the alteration of your articles of association, in such manner as will abolish the office of managing directors; and they concur in the opinion that the number of directors should be limited to seven. They take the liberty of recommending that the seats in the direction be offered to—

"The Marquis of Stafford, the Hon. Capt. Carnegie, R.N.; Capt. C. E. Mangles, Hon. Thos. Hope, Esq.; J. Rodney Croskey, Esq.; Samuel Baker, Esq.; Daniel Gooch, Esq.

"Your committee are of opinion that Mr. Magnus, in his opposition to the contracts entered into with Mr. J. Scott Russell, and in his application for an inquiry, was influenced by a conscientious desire to forward the interests of the company.

"Considering that the Great Eastern should be placed, without loss of time, in a condition to earn a dividend for the proprietors, and that for this purpose further capital is absolutely necessary, your committee recommend that the directors be authorised to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding £50,000 in the whole, in addition to the moneys already owing by the company; that the nominal capital of the company be increased from £330,000 to £430,000; and that full powers be vested in the board to raise by mortgage, debentures, preference shares, or otherwise, such additional capital, if necessary. It is not, however, anticipated by your committee that the whole of this sum will be required. It must be recollected that a large sum is claimed under the arbitration now pending with Mr. J. Scott Russell, and the result should be advantageous to the company.

"Your committee desire to claim your especial attention to the position in which the Great Eastern is now placed. She lies in Southampton Waters, requiring an estimated outlay of not more than £30,000 to send her on a voyage to America, equipped, in accordance with the just requirements of the Board of Trade. Her cost to the proprietors will then be about £380,000, fitted for sea, which is less than £17 per ton.

"The Great Eastern is acknowledged to be the finest specimen of naval architecture that has yet floated. Her qualities as a sea boat have been proved; her speed, although not fully tested, has exceeded that of the largest class of steam-ships against a head wind. Under united and energetic management she must become profitable to you, and reflect honour upon her original projectors. Your committee cannot believe that this great nautical experiment will be allowed to languish for want of the comparatively small sum now required.

"In conclusion, your committee strongly recommend to the new board a more careful economy, both at the company's offices and on board the ship. They feel it is due to the directors to state that every facility has been afforded by them and by their secretary during the investigation.

"SAM. BAKER. "WILLIAM NICHOLSON.
"JOS. RODNEY CROSKEY. "J. G. TAYLOR.
"THOS. R. T. HODGSON. "HENRY JNO. ANTHY. GOEZ."
"HENRY TH. HOPE.

Mr. Baker said the committee had devoted three weeks' incessant time to the consideration of the subject, had taken evidence amounting to 1,200 folios, and had unanimously agreed to the report. The committee had considered that after the many calamities which had befallen the company, the greatest calamity would have been the presentation of a disunited body. He thought the great object of the company now should be to obtain the money for finishing the ship, and he had no doubt that it could be easily obtained if the shareholders cordially supported the directors. Some objections had been made to the gigantic size of the ship; he did not think there was any sound objection to the ship on this ground, as the commerce of England was gigantic also, and was daily increasing. The committee were of opinion that the first voyage should be to America, and that if she succeeded there that she should be put on a longer voyage, where her merits would have a fairer chance. He had only to add that the investigation which had been conducted proved that against the present directors there were no imputations of dishonourable motives. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The Rev. W. Nicholson, rector of Walford, in seconding the report, said it was probable that many gentlemen present would be disappointed with the report. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Jackson, M.P., inquired whether the adoption of the report would pledge the meeting to the election of the directors recommended by the committee?

It was unanimously determined that the meeting should not be so pledged.

Mr. Malins said the world would laugh at them if they did not finish and send out the ship, which he believed was thoroughly well-built from stem to stern, and that if they knew how to navigate he thought that she would do credit to the country. He suggested that the vessel should be examined by Sir Baldwin Walker, the surveyor to the navy, and that he should report whether she was fit to go to sea. Without something like this he believed that, although they might send the ship to sea, they would never get passengers to pay their way. He considered the suggestion a sound one, that the ship should first be sent to America, and he thought that her next voyage should be to India, which would occupy from 35 to 40 days. It had been said that there was no port in India which would receive her, and to this it was answered that she might go up the Hoogley. Those, however, who knew that river would know that that would be dangerous. There was a port called Canning's Town, which was being constructed on the river Mutlah, from which to Calcutta there was communication by railway, a distance of 27 miles. Thus the Great Eastern might go direct from Milford Haven to Canning's Town with the greatest possible advantages.

The Chairman was about putting the motion, when Mr. T. G. Taylor proceeded to state a variety of circumstances which had come under his notice as a member of committee, and as he reflected upon the conduct of several persons, the meeting was thrown into a state of great confusion.

Mr. Hope, as a member of the committee, expressed his opinion that the evidence against the directors had entirely broken down, and that there were no imputations upon their conduct. He looked upon the recommendation of the committee as a compromise, and no alteration in the list would include his name.

A long discussion took place upon the point, whether or not the election of directors should be proceeded with at once or deferred.

Dr. Collier said he should move, as an amendment, that the election be deferred until the 17th.

The amendment was not pressed, and the report of the committee was agreed to.

A resolution, expressive of sympathy with the family of the late Captain Harrison, was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Jackson, M.P., seconded—"That the gentlemen proposed by the committee should be offered the direction of the company."

The motion was agreed to, and the meeting separated after the transaction of some other business.

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The *New Orleans Delta* relates the following horrible story:—Colonel Peck, a member of the State Legislature, and a Mr. C. N. Harris had a quarrel about a year ago. They both accidentally happened to be staying at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 12th of January. Colonel Peck and a friend were pushing their way through a crowd after dinner, when Mr. Harris, who was unknown to the friend of Colonel Peck, turned round and asked if they intended to insult him by pushing against him. Colonel Peck's friend replied politely that no one intended to insult him. Harris, while asking the question, looked at Colonel Peck, who at once recognised him. Harris, after the answer given by Colonel Peck's friend, and looking directly at Peck, said, as he placed his hand in his pocket, to the latter, "D—n you! you did intend to insult me." Harris, the moment he finished speaking, drew a pistol and fired at Peck, who was in the act of placing his hand in his side pocket for his pistol. After firing and missing his aim, Harris turned and ran through the crowd. A short while after this affray, Harris was arrested, for disturbing the peace of the St. Charles Hotel, by firing a pistol in the Rotundo, and locked up. When he was arrested he had in his room a revolver, a Derringer pistol, and a bowie-knife, which were also taken to the stationhouse. He was arraigned before Recorder Summers, and fined 20 dols., upon paying which his weapons were handed back to him. Next day Peck confronted Harris as he was paying his hotel bill. The clerk, Mr. Mayne, who had just handed Harris a ten-dollar bill in change, says that Peck looked for about a quarter of a minute at Harris, then a few words passed, which he did not hear, and both drew about the same moment, and fired, but he thinks that Colonel Peck shot first. Others state that as Colonel Peck advanced towards Harris, the latter asked him if he intended taking advantage of him; that Peck replied, "You took advantage of me yesterday; I am armed, and I suppose you are;" that both then drew, some say that Peck shot a little in advance, some say that Harris shot first, and others that the reports were simultaneous. Another version of the affair is that Peck asked Harris if he was armed, and he, avoiding the question, replied, "I am not prepared to have a difficulty with you here, and I wish you would leave me;" and that both drew at once. The firing having commenced, Harris retreated, and finally dodged into the door of the small bar and cigar-room, and, shielding himself partly behind the glass door, looked out and fired from time to time. Peck, while Harris retreated, stepped out from the office and fired several shots—three of which took effect upon the person of Harris—and was in that position when he was fired at from the room. Exhausting his pistol, Peck drew his bowie-knife and advanced deliberately towards the door of the cigar shop, from behind which Harris had shot, and seemed to hesitate a moment whether to enter. The next moment Harris fired at the open doorway, the ball of his pistol entering the side or jamb of the door. After firing the last shot, Harris ran back just as Peck entered the door and got over the marble counter of the bar, and into a corner among the bottles. Peck following, sprang over after him, and, grasping hold of him, inflicted upon his person four stab wounds with the bowie-knife. Harris was picked up and placed on the floor for a few moments, and then carried to his room near by, expiring almost the moment he was placed upon his bed. The excitement was very intense, and most of the crowd got out of the way at the first firing. Some got behind pillars, others ran into the passages leading to the dining-room and ladies' parlour, and not a few, thinking it too late to fly, made shields of the chairs. A group of gentlemen were standing conversing immediately in a line with the shot from Harris, which lodged in the wall a few feet above their heads. Harris received the following wounds:—One shot wound in the right shoulder, two stab wounds in the left shoulder, one stab wound in the left arm, one stab wound in the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the lungs; one shot wound in the right side, between the seventh and eighth ribs, penetrating the liver. The two wounds last above mentioned were the immediate cause of death. One shot wound in the breast, between the first and second ribs. Peck was arrested immediately after the murder.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Brash v. Cork and Youghal Railway Company.

An application was made in this case for a reference to the Master to inquire and report whether the petitioner, who is an architect, and claims to be entitled to a sum of £802 out of a sum £1,500, is so entitled, and that such amount be transferred and invested to his credit in the Bank of Ireland.

Mr. Exham appeared for the petitioner, and stated that in October the petition was got ready, in order to pay the petitioner.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Roper.

His Honour made an order for the separate adjudication of the claim, should the Master think it advisable.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Thuro v. Palmer.

Palmer v. Thuro.

The first of these suits was an action for trespass, in arresting the Danish vessel Luna, in the Court of Admiralty, for an alleged breach of maritime contract. Palmer, on his part, had brought a cross-suit against the master of the ship, in an action for trover. The facts, as stated by counsel, are these:—The Luna of Svenborg, in Denmark, had arrived at Tralee with a cargo of wheat, consigned to Palmer, on the 3rd September last, and was anchored at the Samphire Roads, being the usual place of discharge for large vessels arriving at that port. In the original charter parts, 30 days had been allowed for loading and discharging the cargo, but owing to 26 of these days having expired at the place of shipment and port of call, but four days remained for delivery at Tralee. Palmer commenced discharging the ship on the 5th of September, and having lightened her on that day and the 7th of a portion of the cargo, he required the master to proceed up the basin to Tralee, and there deliver the corn. The master relied upon his right under the conditions of the charter, that the ship should be discharged at the roads, such being also the practice of the port, and there being a risk to large vessels proceeding through the canal up to the basin, as well as a probability of there being afterwards neaped and obliged to remain in the latter place until the rising of the tides. This refusal, on the part of the master, having been persisted in, Palmer instituted a suit in the High Court of Admiralty against the ship, on the allegation that the master refused to deliver the cargo. This suit was dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court to entertain the action in the manner in which it had been brought forward. The action now before the court was a suit in trespass for the illegal arrest of the vessel, and her subsequent detention under the Admiralty warrant until the suit in that court had been dismissed. Palmer brought the cross suit for the refusal of the master to deliver the cargo until its freight and discharge were paid. The defence relied on by Palmer, in the first case, was, that having obtained the process of the court, he was not liable for the subsequent detention of the vessel; while the master, on his part, alleged his lien and right to hold the cargo for the freight.

The case occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of £390 damages for the arrest and detention of plaintiff's vessel; and in "Palmer v. Thuro," a verdict for the defendant.

Counsel for plaintiff, Palmer—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C.; Chatterton, Q.C.; and Mr. Gibbon. Solicitors—Messrs. Richardson and Macsheehy. Counsel for defendant—Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C; Sullivan, Q.C.; and Townsend. Solicitors—Messrs. J. J. Bennett, of Cork.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Codd v. Thompson and Cranfield.

The further hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The facts have already appeared. No evidence of public interest is involved in the issue, which has not as yet been determined.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Common Jury.)

Rowe v. Murphy.

This was an issue to determine whether a certain document dated November, 1858, was the last will and testament of Michael Murphy, deceased, of Ballinaurd, in the county, Wexford. By the disputed will the testator bequeathed his farm of Ballinaurd, together with the furniture, plate, stock, and farming utensils, to his nephew, the plaintiff, Pierce Rowe. He also left legacies to some of his relatives—£100 to his grand nephew, Miles Rowe, £100 to each of his grand nieces, Catherine and Anne Rowe. The will appointed the Rev. Patrick Prendergast, Mr. Luke Smith, Mr. Richard Barry, and the plaintiff, executors, and also gave directions for the celebration of masses for his soul, and for some of his kindred. The total amount of the assets was £2,400. The grounds for disputing the validity of the will were, that the deceased at the time of making it was not of sound mind, that it was not executed in pursuance of the requirements of the statute, and that it was obtained by undue influence. The defendant was the brother of the testator, and had been out of the country in America for nearly 40 years, but returned shortly before the death of the latter, which occurred in Sept., 1859.

The case for the plaintiff was stated by Dr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., who said that the testator, although advanced in life at the time of making the will, being 78 years of age at his death, yet he enjoyed excellent health, and was of perfectly sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, when the document was executed.

Evidence having been entered into, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to this (Thursday) morning.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER—YESTERDAY.

The Commission was opened yesterday in the Courthouse, Green-street, by the Right Hon. Judge Christian, the Right Hon. Judge Keogh, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the City Grand Jury:—Charles Foster Dowling (foreman), H. Knox Courtenay, James Booth, Wm. Turner, Matthew Moeran, L. E. Knox, Robert Milner, George Delany, George A. Stephens, Thomas K. Austin, John Cotton, L. Wilson, Robert Long, N. Butler, George Bullock, Robert Bradshaw, Robert Tagart, A. Sharkey, C. Spaddicini, John Maguire, Joseph Manning, Charles Hely, and E. Rothwell, Esqrs.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the County Grand Jury:—Denis Redmond (foreman), Wm. Graham, N. P. Newman, Samuel Batt, John Conroy, H. Askins, George Clibborn, Martin Kirwan, T. C. Clifford, Edmund Kirwan, John Killinger, Patrick Langan, John Nixon, William Bourne, William Alcock, William Roberts, Charles Ross, John Richardson, Peter Blackburne, Robert Nixon, John Brennan, Patt. W. Brien, Simon Fraser, Esqrs.

Mr. Justice Keogh shortly addressed the City Grand Jury, and said he was happy to be able to inform them, that on the whole, the calendar might be said to be most satisfactory. The cases were few, and none of them presented features of an aggravated character, and he did not apprehend that they would be detained long in considering them. Addressing the County Grand Jury, his lordship said he had little more to say to them than what he had stated to the City Grand Jury. The cases for trial from the county were fewer in number even than those from the city, and he thought they would require no observations from him to assist them in considering them.

The Grand Juries then retired to consider the bills.

The High Sheriff of the County, Sir Charles C. Domville, was in attendance.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Mr. Lawson, Q.C., and Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

The City Grand Jury, having finished the business brought before them, were discharged shortly after one o'clock. The County Grand Jury were discharged at half-past 12 o'clock.

An elderly man, named James Delany, pleaded guilty to a charge of violently assaulting Joseph Potter, and inflicting on him serious bodily harm.

The Crown did not press for punishment, as it appeared the prisoner had made pecuniary compensation to Potter for the injuries which he had inflicted on him.

He was then discharged on entering into his own recognisance to come up for judgment when called on.

Thomas Pidgeon, a discharged constabulary constable, who for some time past had been carrying on an extensive system of robbery at the Constabulary Depot, Phœnix Park, was placed at the bar, and the Clerk of the Crown was about to read out the several indictments against him, when

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Justice Keogh, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said it was perfectly plain that he had carried on an extensive system of robbery and plunder in the city. Whether he had been acting in concert with other persons there was no evidence to shew, but from the indictments it appeared his robberies had been of a most extensive character. As it was the prisoner's first offence, and as he had pleaded guilty to the charge, the Court was disposed to deal leniently with him, and would sentence him to be imprisoned for nine calendar months.

The prisoner appeared to be gratified he had escaped so well, and gave their lordships a military salute as he left the dock.

A young woman, named Mary Keefe, pleaded guilty to a charge of having abandoned her illegitimate child in a field at Blackrock, on the night of the 12th January, 1860.

Mr. Justice Christian, in passing sentence on her, said her conduct had been extremely cruel and unnatural towards her own offspring, yet there was no reason to suppose that she intended to deprive the infant of its life, as it appeared she remained in the immediate vicinity watching it; notwithstanding, her conduct had been most culpable, and deserved to be punished. His Lordship then sentenced her to two months' imprisonment, and directed the infant to be given to her.

Robert Freeman was placed at the bar, and indicted for stealing a horse and saddle, on the evening of the 1st Feb., at Swords, of a man named Gall. The horse was taken out of a stable which had been open, and the prisoner denied he intended to steal the animal, but admitted he took him out of the stable for the purpose of having a ride. He rode him to Drogheda, where a policeman suspected the prisoner had not come by the beast properly and arrested him.

Mr. Justice Keogh, in charging the jury, said the only question in the case was, whether the prisoner took the horse with the intention of stealing. It appeared he had been a neighbour of Mr. Gall's, and always bore a good character, and if the jury had any doubt about the case, they should give the prisoner the benefit of it.

The Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty, being of opinion he merely took the horse to ride it.

Thomas Bourke was indicted for having, on the 22nd of January last, at Glasnevin, attempted to pass a counterfeit half-crown.

Mary White, the owner of a public-house in the village of Glasnevin, deposed that the prisoner came into her establishment on the day in question. He called for a glass of peppermint cordial, and tendered a half-crown-piece in payment, which the witness discovered to be counterfeit. She told him so, and he then handed her another half-crown, which was also counterfeit. Two months previously he had been in her shop, and succeeded in passing upon her a base half-crown, which she subsequently discovered to be bad, and placed a mark on it.

John Richardson, a silversmith, proved that the two half-crowns were base metal.

Mr. J. A. Curran defended the prisoner, and contended the evidence was wholly insufficient to sustain the indictment, or to show that the prisoner had any knowledge the coins were bad.

Mr. Justice Christian, in charging the jury, said the main question in the case for the jury to consider was, whether the prisoner, when he offered the coins, did so with the knowledge that they were base, and with the intention to defraud.

The Jury convicted the prisoner.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A young girl, named Teresa Keatinge, was indicted for having, on the 7th January, stolen a cashmere dress, the property of Patrick Fagan, of 53, Middle Abbey-street. The dress had been hanging in one of the bedrooms in the house.

Sarah Maguire proved that, on the night of the day in question, she was in the kitchen, and heard a foot over head, and on going up stairs, she saw the prisoner attempting to run out of the house. She was then given into custody. The female searcher in the station-house proved that, when the prisoner was brought to the station-house, she found the dress concealed on her person.

The Jury convicted the prisoner.

Mrs. Jane Myles, the matron of Grangegorman-lane Penitentiary, proved that the prisoner had, on a former occasion, been sentenced to six years' penal servitude, and previous to that had been convicted nine times before the Recorder.

Mr. Justice Keogh, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said her life appeared to have been one continuous course of crime, as she had been convicted no less than ten times under various assumed names. It was an exceedingly painful thing to think that a young woman of her age should have passed the last ten years of her life in prison, with the exception of a few days' interval from the period of her discharge until she committed another offence for which she was convicted. It appeared to be useless to send her again to prison, and the court were really puzzled to know what sentence to pass upon her. He would be most happy to pass a lenient sentence on the prisoner, if there was any hope that it might lead to her reformation, and he considered the court was taking a very lenient view of the case, by sentencing the prisoner to four years' penal servitude.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, apparently in a fainting condition.

Previous to the passing of the sentence, the prisoner's mother, who was in court, wailed loudly as the long list of her daughter's crimes were read out.

John Foley was indicted for receiving some articles of Constabulary clothing, which had been stolen by the prisoner Pidgeon, who lodged in his house, at South King-street. He was defended by Mr. Curran, who produced witnesses who gave him an excellent character.

The Jury acquitted the prisoner, being of opinion that at the time he received the goods he was not aware of their having been stolen.

Three women, named, respectively, Bridget Taaffe, Mary Byrne, and Bridget Kelly, were indicted for feloniously assaulting, on Monday evening last, in Rutland-street, a little boy, named Patrick Fegan. There was another count, charging them with taking from him, by force, the sum of 2½d.

They were convicted, and, being old offenders, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Denis Mooney was brought up, on remand, by Police-constable 170 D, charged with having stabbed, on the 30th ult., a man, named Jeremiah Dooley, in the neighbourhood of Smithfield.—The prisoner was sent for trial before the Recorder.

Margaret Wilson and Eliza Gainer were brought up by Police-constables 23 C and 143 C, charged with stealing £5 15s from a citizen. The money was recovered. Wilson pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The other prisoner was discharged.

Patrick Fitzgerald was brought up in custody of Police-constable 55 C, charged with stealing a brass knob from the railing of the house belonging to the Catholic Young Men's Society, Abbey-street, on Tuesday evening. Thomas Byrne, a man connected with the establishment, deposed that several of these articles had been missed, and that he saw the prisoner, at the time mentioned, put one of the knobs into his pocket, and attempted to take another.—He was remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Peter Norton was brought up in custody of Police-constable 56 B, charged by Patrick Fox, of Fleet-street, with wantonly and maliciously assaulting him with a loaded whip, on Tuesday night, and using towards him the most abusive language.—He was fined 10s, or ordered a week's imprisonment.

William Rapple was brought up by Police-constable 143 C, charged by William Connelly, groom of Mr. James Maher, Lower Baggot-street, with stealing a comb and sponge from his stable, in Rock-lane, on Tuesday. Complainant stated that he left the stable in company with a man who had brought hay, and that about the time of his departure the prisoner arrived there for the purpose of getting hay-seeds. When he returned he found the above articles missing, though they were in the stable when he left.—The prisoner was remanded.

Peter Dowd was brought up by Police-constable 36 B, charged with driving a horse and cart furiously, at Merrion-square, on Tuesday evening, to the great danger of the passengers.—He was fined 5s.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The *Times* says the details which have just appeared in the *Independance Belge* simply confirm the previous statements contained in the city articles during the past fortnight. They still leave in uncertainty whether the reduction of the French duty on iron is to be applied to manufactured descriptions, or only to pig iron. In the former case the advantages will be considerable, while in the latter it will scarcely be felt. As machinery is included, however, the supposition is that the reduction will be general.

The *Morning Star* has no hesitation in saying that when the statement of Mr. Gladstone is made, and the text of the treaty is published, it will be found that the *Independance Belge* gives a very imperfect, if not an inaccurate, account of the arrangements concluded between England and France. The *Star* calls upon the mercantile classes to use their influence in preventing a Ministerial defeat in the Commons on the Commercial Treaty; predicting, as a consequence of it being rejected, a rupture with France, an increase of our defensive expenditure to £30,000,000, and an income-tax, not of 6d. or 9d., but of 2s. or 3s. in the pound.

The *Times* to-day confines its objections to the arrangements with France being effected by means of a treaty. All the reductions of duties comprised in the Commercial Treaty on both sides are benefits, and will work, maybe, even more beneficially than we can now estimate. Again, though it may not appear much of an advantage to our manufacturers that France should enjoy our iron and coal privileges, though a great advantage to herself, still it would be a great security for peace that she should become dependent upon us for the regular supply of such important articles.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent asserts that orders have been sent to Marshal Vaillant to occupy Tuscany with a portion of the six thousand men under his command, and that the Marshal's head-quarters will be transferred from Milan to Florence. The alleged cause of this movement is an apprehension of an invasion of the Marches by the forces of the King of Naples, but the writer affirms that the object is to prevent the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, on account of the Sardinian Cabinet opposing the annexation of Savoy to France.

It is reported in Paris that the Duke of Montebello has had a warm discussion with Prince Gortschakoff at St. Petersburg, on the subject of the annexation of Savoy to France, to which Russia is opposed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Imperial Government is said to be now quite as much occupied with the state of Turkey as with Italy, or even with Savoy. It is apprehended that, before long, some catastrophe will have occurred, if not to the Sultan personally, at least in Constantinople. Under these circumstances it is considered desirable to be on as good terms as possible with England.

THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Referring to last night's debate, the *Times* says, it comes to this:—That if the Emperor Napoleon will seize upon Savoy and Nice he must. It is a mean thing to do, but it is not worth while to make it the cause of an European war. The *Daily News* represents the Emperor's conduct in different a light. The Emperor tells us he would be very glad to have Savoy if he could have it honestly, but that he does not think it worth stealing. He says he does not believe his having it would do us any harm, and Lord Granville, last night, speaking in the name of the British Government, confessed that he did not see how we should be any the worse for it, always provided the liberal and enlightened law of international policy were not violated by the manner of the change.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that the Austrian Government has stopped the sale of cavalry and artillery horses, and that a very large body of troops must be going to the South, as so-called military trains will run between Vienna and Trieste, from the 8th to the 15th instant.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—Arrived ship Martha, Liverpool, St. John's, N.B., short of water, &c.; on 8th January, took off crew of barque James Gibbon, of Bristol, from Demerara, abandoned in a sinking state.

MAIL NEWS.

An arrangement has been concluded with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for accelerating three or four days the arrival at Southampton of the home steamers from the West Indies, thereby allowing replies to letters to be sent by the outward packets. The Pacific Steam Company of Liverpool have had the period of their charter extended for 21 years. The annual steam distance of the company now amounting to 170,000, to be immediately extended to more than 300,000.

RAILWAYS.

The railway market yesterday was again inactive, and losed at a further slight decline. The forthcoming dividend of the Blackwall Railway is to be at the rate of four per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The General Iron Screw Collier Company are to receive a dividend of £1 per share out of the profits of the last half-year.

Previous to the success of the Spaniards at Tetuan, on the 4th inst., their total losses during the campaign were estimated at 7,000 or 8,000, besides men crippled by wounds or broken down by disease.

THE KING'S COUNTY AGAIN.

We have to record another of those bloody and brutal assaults which have brought the King's County into such disrepute above all other counties. The unfortunate man in this instance was not the victim of Ribbon denunciation. His name is Reynolds, and on his return home last evening, he, unfortunately for himself, knocked at the house of a man named Collins, and with whom he had not been on good terms. Collins, hearing the voice, at once seized a pitchfork, opened his door, felled Reynold's to the ground, and beat him in a savage manner, inflicting four great cuts on the head.

A report was immediately made to Head-Constable Post, and he at once got some of his party and ran about two miles to the house of Collins, arrested him, and with the greatest humanity assisted in bringing in the unfortunate Reynolds to the County Infirmary. Dr. Ridley entertains hopes of his recovery.

LONDON CORN MARKET, FEB. 8.—Attendance of buyers moderate. Trade very slow for all kinds of grain, but in some instances rather more money obtained for oats in retail.

OSBORNE'S REPORT, FEB. 8.—Really no alteration in the trade, but every article healthy, and in steady consumptive demand. No floating cargoes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FEB. 7.—Sales about 7,000 or more; market quiet, but firm. Imports, 40,314, previously, 18,565 bales.

CORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 8.—White wheat, 26s 6d to 00s. 0d.; red, 25s 0d to 25s 9d; barley, 14s to 18s 9d; oats, 11s 0d to 14s 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 8.—Firsts, 125s; seconds, 125s; thirds, 117s; fourths, 107s; fifths, 97s; sixths, 78s; about 350 firkins in market.

THE DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* has transmitted by telegraph the following, dated House of Commons, Tuesday:—

"The Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill has had the most complete success before the committee.

"Serjeant Fitzgibbon's objections on standing orders were declared to be futile and trifling. The Corporation will, therefore, proceed with the bill."

THE DUTY ON WHISKEY.

It would seem (says the *North British Daily Mail*) that our local spirit merchants have by some unaccountable divination peered so far into the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to circulate a report to the effect that that public official contemplates introducing a motion for the increase in the duties on whiskey into his budget, which will be brought before the House of Commons to-night? The rumour was first ventilated on Monday last, and gained more credence every day, so much so that the excise duties paid in Edinburgh last week over and above the average weekly amount was upwards of £20,000, of which sum between 20,000 and £30,000 was paid on Friday. The impression seems to be prevalent among the merchants of Glasgow alone, the principal firms of Edinburgh and large towns throughout Scotland being content to remain at rest until the intentions of Mr. Gladstone are authoritatively made known.

A DAY WITH THE KILDARES.

As a courser, and one of a "welter weight," not much given to fox-hunting, I may be permitted to give "a full and true account" of as good a run as I have seen for many a day. I record it with greater pleasure from the fact that the fox was found in the centre of the Monasterevan Coursing Club's preserves, and I only express the sentiments of my brother coursers in stating that nothing for a long time has given them greater satisfaction than that when their brother sportsmen tried their country for a run they found their fox at home, and one who gave them, to say the least of it, a good day's amusement. We have and shall have more of his sort, and our only wish is that Mr. Reynard may have the politeness of being at home when Goodall calls to leave his card. The meet on Saturday last was Moore Abbey, the handsome residence of the Marquis of Drogheda, and as a person might judge from the smiling faces of those who rode from the abbey, they might easily conjecture that within the walls of that classic structure they met with an "Irish welcome." Goodall, as usual, was business-like with his hounds, and tried the plantations adjoining the abbey in an artistic manner; they found blank, however, when he trotted his noble pack up to "The Hill." Here Mr. Pug was found at home. The hounds rattled him through the wood several times, but being, as a countryman styled him, a "lazy blackguard," he was soon ran into, and in a very short time was made what was made of San Neil's turkey cock, a "holy devil." The plantations of Kildangan Castle were next tried, but the castle and the plantations were both drawn blank. At Dunanny wood, however, the "joker" was acknowledged, and broke after a little persuasion towards Ballyvorney wood; having, however, changed his mind he turned to the left through the coursing ground of Walterstown, skirted Rathmuck, Finard and Newtown into Tully, as if making for Barn Hill cover. Here occurred the first check, after a rare clean five miles over a frightful country. The fox now made a double, and ran straight for the town of Kildare, and when close to the main street he crossed the Limerick road, as if going for Dunmurray; he, however, wheeled to the right over the stiffest country in Kildare, and ran to the edge of the Curragh, close to Connolly's training stables, and ensconced himself in a large brake of furze. Goodall and his hounds soon made him out, and he was pulled down on the "short grass," after as good a ten miles (as the crow flies) as was ever witnessed.

WATERFORD FEBRUARY FAIR.—This fair, which was held on Monday on the hill of Ballybricken, was one of the worst attended for some months past. The show of cattle was quite "mediocre," and owing to the scarcity of winter fodder in the country, the cattle exhibited for sale were in a very poor condition. There was only one prime fat cow, for which £20 was refused, the owner asking £22 for it, appeared on the hill. Milch cows, from £9 to £12; strippers from £5 to £9; three years old, £5 to £6; young heifers, £7 to £9; bacon pigs, 51s per cwt.; slips (store pigs) from £2 to £3; bonhams, £1 to £2 average. The show of horses was of a very poor description, and up to two o'clock there was not a single sale. Altogether this fair was one of the worst we have had for a long time.

Lieutenant Hazlerigg, 21st North British Fusiliers, has relieved Lieutenant Tighe, 40th Regiment, in command of the detachment quartered at Philipstown.

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Feb. 4, was 25,399lbs., against 36,281lbs. the previous week, making a total of 174,128lbs. since the first of Jan., against 211,627lbs. same time last year.

A MODEST REQUEST.—The *Hull Advertiser* has the following advertisement:—"Wanted to borrow, £500 on a manuscript poem, the estimated value of which is £10,000."

THE GAME LAWS.—A Parliamentary paper, issued this morning, gives a return of the persons committed for offences against the Game Laws to each prison in the United Kingdom during the year ended 30th June, last. The total committals were 2,341 in England and Wales, 235 in Scotland, and 32 in Ireland.

GAME FOR ADELAIDE.—We learn from the *Register* that a new traffic (and which promises fair to become a profitable one) has recently sprung up in Adelaide. It seems that two spirited individuals had gone to the lakes of the Murray to shoot and net game. In carrying out their object they had furnished themselves with every requisite to ensure success, including, among other weapons of destruction, a boat fitted up with six swivel guns, *a la* Colonel Hawker. The first consignment had reached town in splendid condition, and consisted of black duck, red duck, widgeon, teal, geese, penguin ducks, mountain ducks, native pheasants, native hens, &c., to the number of over one hundred brace, and weighing nearly eight cwt.

On Monday there was a heavy fall of snow in Belfast and the neighbourhood. The weather still continues severe in that quarter.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE.—On Monday night, a woman, named Rose Maconchy, residing in Charlemont-street, Belfast, incautiously approached too near the fire, when her clothes ignited, and there being no other person in the house at the time, the poor woman, before assistance arrived, was very seriously injured. She was conveyed to the General Hospital, where she now lies in an alarming condition.

The Anglo-Italian Opera Company made their first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Belfast, on Monday night. The house was pretty large.

An overland route for telegraphic communication with America has been proposed in France, making use of the existing lines from London to Dresden, and from thence entering the Russian empire, and passing through Moscow and Kasan. Then crossing the Ural Mountains to Yakoutsk and on to the Behring Strait, crossing this, and passing through Russian America to Canada and the United States.

THE BUDGET.—In consequence of an impression prevalent among the spirit merchants of Glasgow that Mr. Gladstone intends in his Budget to propose an increase in the duties on spirits, the excise duties paid in that city during last week have largely increased. Up to Friday afternoon the extra duties paid amounted to upwards of £80,000. The greatest excitement was experienced on Friday, when between £20,000 and £30,000 above the average amount of duties was paid.

A humane citizen of Cork calls upon the magistrates of that city to suppress the dangerous practice of throwing orange peels upon the flagways.

SABBATH-SCHOOL SOIREE.—The teachers of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school, Banbridge, gave an entertainment to the children attending that school on Wednesday evening last. Nearly 600 children were present. Immediately after the children's soiree, there was a congregational soiree, at which upwards of 400 were present. The assembly was addressed by several speakers.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Sir John Bowring had this afternoon an interview by appointment, at the Tuileries, with the Emperor. The Minister of Commerce, Rouher, has written an official letter to MM. Koechlin, Hust, and Duretat, manufacturers at Rouen, announcing the abolition of duty on raw cotton, to commence on the 1st of July next, and the reduction of that on spun and woven textures to begin on the 1st of October, 1861.

A wholesale export of leading citizens has taken place at Venice. Upwards of a hundred of the most respectable inhabitants have been seized, put on board a steamer, and carried off in the night to Trieste, whence they are to be drafted in groups towards Bohemia and the inland prisons. Count Morosini, with Gallanti and Salmini effected their escape, but the engineer Francesco was recaptured. Such an atrocious system requires no comment.

The Perugia petition to Napoleon III. for redress bears the signature of 12 members of the municipal council, 219 names of the gentry and local aristocracy, 359 traders and professional men, 472 artisans and workmen. Riots between the Swiss troops who hold the town are frequent and sanguinary.

The *Siecle* this morning complains of the obtrusion on Paris people frequenting Divine service in all the public churches yesterday of the political document issued by the ruler of Rome against the Government of France. It argues that the discontent and withdrawal of certain Italian territories from the local sovereign is a purely secular and worldly business, which had no reference to Christian worship, and ought not to be thrust on those met for prayer. To pray for the enlightenment and heavenly guidance of the Pope is one thing, but to promulgate implied curses on the ruler of this country in his own capital is an intolerable abuse of Imperial forbearance.

From the very outset of this clerical agitation it was clear to every reflecting mind that, though the ministers of religion in France might seriously diminish their own influence, they could do nothing for the Church of the Papal States, whose attitude towards the laity is so totally different from the position held by the clergy here. The only result of all this fuss is to draw the lower orders of Frenchmen into discussion, in wine-shops and in workshops, on the topic of priests performing secular functions and domineering over laymen in civil affairs, a question hitherto happily removed from public cognisance or inquiry. The upshot of forcing this knowledge on the popular mind in Paris and all the larger cities of France, to elicit from artisans and the bulk of the community strong denunciation of such a state of society, so derogatory to the priestly character, such as it recommends itself to their notice and respect at home. Their Emperor is known to be merely passive, and to have done nothing to foment the dissatisfaction of the Romans, quite the reverse. The public feeling is now so thoroughly aroused that active interference for the abatement of such a nuisance would be highly popular among the masses.

Such papers as the *Charivari* and *Figaro* would seriously injure their circulation if they ran counter to the prevalent tone of French thought, or infringed on what the mass of the readers hold in respectful deference. Their stock of pleasantries have of late been about the Temporal Power in all its bearings and anomalies; the Swiss bermatten, and Antonelli, and Perugia, and Austrian recruits at Ancona, furnish unfailing topics of rather dismal merriment. *Figaro* to-day announces that the Roman horseguards have ordered the old canons of the church to be subjected to a new process, so as to turn out rifled canon.

The gun of *L'Univers* being spiked the other journals on that side of the argument are tame [illegible] *L'Union* lives by loading its dreary columns with tirades from Lord Normanby's pamphlet. The [illegible] *de France* flounders on among its old legitimist [illegible]chets. All the other Paris political journals are vigorously upholding Italian independence from Alps to Adriatic.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

Sir John Bowring expresses the highest satisfaction with the drift of the Emperor's remarks on the commercial question this afternoon, and on some doubtful points was enabled to convey facts and figures in support of the intended policy. The Emperor has required a written development of some statements. Ferdinand De Lesseps was introduced, and the late Governor of Hong Kong was in a position to explain to that enthusiast how small a fraction of China trade would find a thoroughfare through his famous canal, even could it ever be realised.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A Vienna letter of the 2nd, in the *National Zeitung* of Berlin says:—

"The Government appears to have [illegible] a wish to yield on the question of [illegible] Baron de Vay and Baron Prenay, the [illegible] Hungarian deputation, have at length [illegible] each separately, by the Emperor, who conversed with them for several hours. The magnates spoke [illegible] and the Emperor replied in Hungarian. He was aware, he said, that his Magyar people were very excited, but they were full of good feeling, and take into account the immense difficulties attending a period of transition. His Majesty proposed a [illegible] for arranging the differences. [illegible] might be modified, as had been done by the commission convoked to revise the communal law, and a [illegible] would, he said, be the means of coming to an understanding on the ecclesiastical question. But how this synod be convoked? Will it have for bases the division of the representation of the religious communities, or that established by the patent in question? That is the difficulty. A large meeting will take place to-day at Pesth to hear the report of the two barons and to come to a decision. The Government has proposed to compose the synod of delegates of the Seniors who have not been at all effected by the new patent. Such a composition would not be without precedent in the history of Hungary. By this middle course hopes are entertained that the national traditions may be reconciled with the provisions of the patent of 1st Sept."

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—YESTERDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse, North Brunswick-street.

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

There were also present—G. Thorp, Thomas Dooley, B. Norwood, J.P.; Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Thomas Cosgrave, M. Flanagan, Thomas Dixon, J. M. Gavacan, J. Sweetman, Captain Dutley, Thomas Arkins, and E. Hagan.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining by last return, 1,874; admitted during week, 77; born, 1; discharged, 52; died, [illegible]; remaining by last return, 1,881.

The board, having discharged the usual routine business, adjourned.

THE TEA TRADE, Feb. 6.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 7[illegible],988lbs., [illegible] crease of 91,010lbs., compared with the previous [illegible] ment.

BIRTHS.

Boscawen—February 1, at Heligan [illegible], of a daughter.

Dunphy—January 29, at 5, Bond-st[illegible], the wife of Charles J. Dunphy, [illegible] of a daughter.

Du Cane—February 1, the wife [illegible] Major [illegible] daughter.

Maunsell—February 4, at St. [illegible], the wife of George W. Maunsell, [illegible] of Arvare, son.

Roper—February 5, in Upper Mount-street, [illegible] Roper, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-law, of a [illegible]

Townsend—February 3, at 11, Burlington-[illegible], Lieutenant John Townsend, R.N., of a [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

Brownrigg and Duff—February 7, at St. [illegible], Rev. James Quintin, Peter Fyne Brownrigg, [illegible] Elizabeth, second daughter of the late [illegible] Duff, Esq., of Mount Caulfield, county Armagh.

M'Neill and Neill—February 7, at St. Thomas's Church, [illegible] the Rev. Richard Frizelle, William W., third son of the late Walshe M'Neill, Larne, to Martha, only daughter of Robert Neill, Carncastle, county Antrim.

Oldfield and Bullen—December 20, at St. James' Cathedral, [illegible]ritius, by the Lord Bishop, Edwin John Oldfield, Esq., 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, to Mary, youngest daughter of [illegible] Bullen, Esq., of Mauritius.

Whitlock and Lawford—December 15, at Madras, Captain [illegible] H. Whitlock, 5th Madras Native Infantry, and second son of Major-General Sir George C. Whitlock, K.C.B., to [illegible] Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawford, Madras Engineers.

Wherland and Dolmage—February 4, at Douglas Church, [illegible] the Rev. John W. Benn, Rector of Carrigaline, George A[illegible], youngest son of the late James Wherland, Esq., to Susan, eldest daughter of Gideon Dolmage, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-[illegible] her Majesty's Medical Staff.

Warre and Cooper—February 7, at Leamington, by the Rev. [illegible] Fowler, Arthur B. Warre, Esq., second son of John A. Warre, M.P., to Laura Frances, eldest daughter of Edward J. [illegible], Esq., of Markree Castle.

DEATHS.

Dixon—January 30, at Southampton, Major-General Matthew Dixon, retired full pay Royal Engineers, aged 69.

Leigh—February 5, at 37, Portman-square, the Dowager Lady [illegible]

Marriott—December 22, at Azimghur, N.W.P., Bengal, [illegible] Blanche Cavendish, wife of Randolph Marriott, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and daughter of General G. Murray, aged 25 years.

Molesworth—February 3, at 7, Norfolk-terrace, Westbourne [illegible] West, Mary, relict of Major-General Arthur Molesworth, K[illegible]

Orford—February 4, at No. 7, Halkin-street, West, Belgrave[illegible], Mary Countess Dowager of Orford.

Russell—February 6, at 54, Waterloo-road, Florence Mary, [illegible] of John D. Russell, Esq.

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